THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900. NO. 30.

STORE NEWS

READY-MADE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

The attention of the cleverest needlewomen in the community is directed to these sheets and pilow cases. Perfectly made goods of perfect texture—that is what these sheets and pillow-cases are. Test the stock and prices and tell us of any short-comings.

DRESS GOODS.

NEWEST STYLES.

The qualities, the designs and prices have been carefully watched. We believe we have surpassed our own best previous efforts. Wonder if you will think so Why not pass judgement on the stock at your earliest opportunity.

HOSIERY. NEW ARRIVALS.

Very many new styles have arrived, but that is not all. There are some new values—new in the sense that they are greater. A perfect stock? Yes—as perfect as we know how to make it.

M. C. TULIS.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

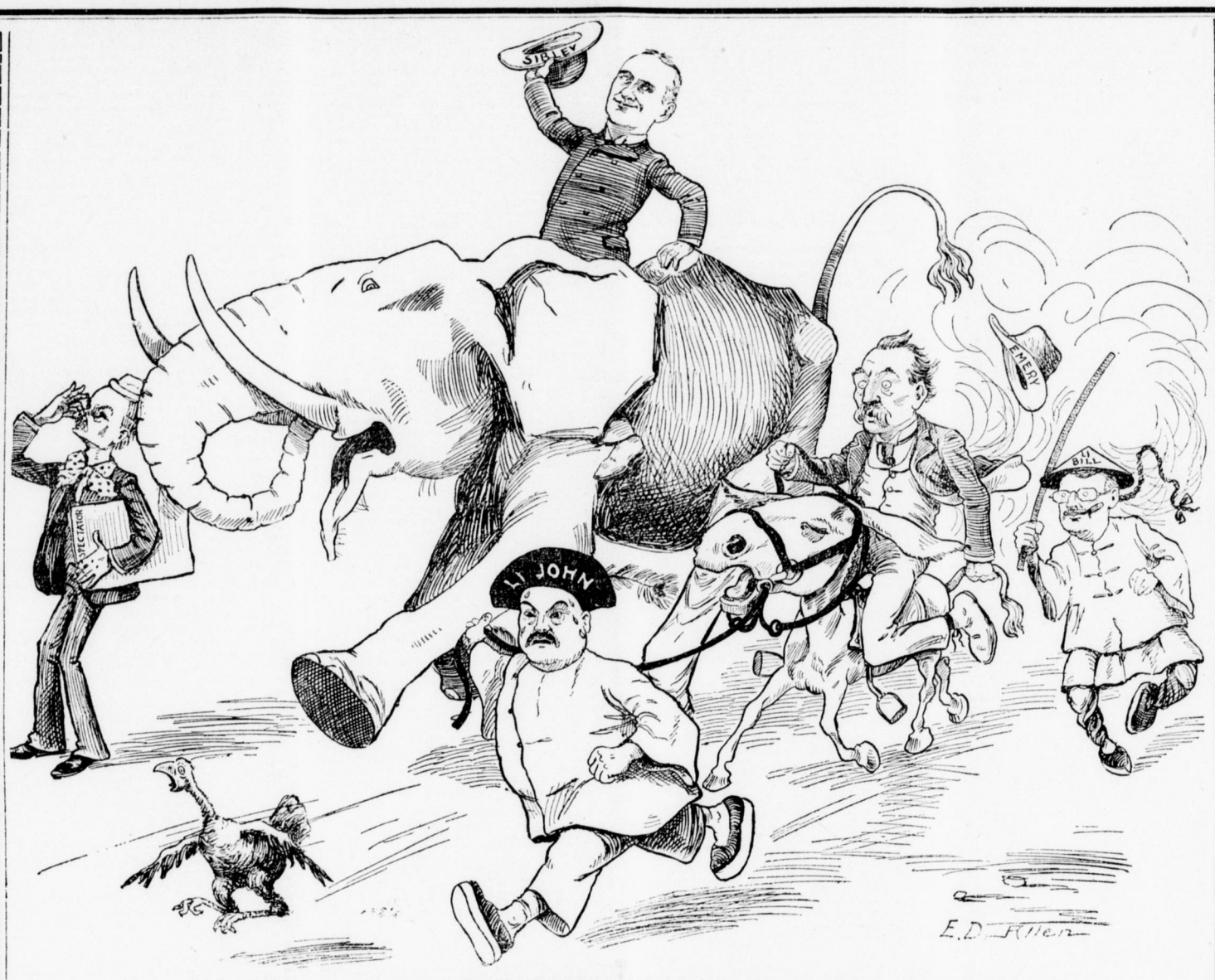
GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

NEW WINTER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.



THE G. O. P. ELEPHANT CLEARING THE TRACK.

By permission of the Franklin Citizen-Press.

MR. SIBLEY OPENS THE CAMPAIGN AT BRADFORD.

The Republicans of this Congressional district formally opened the campaign at Bradford last Tuesday evening. Special trains brought the people from all sections of the county and when the hour for opening the meeting arrived the Lyceum theatre was crowded to the doors. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, a close personal friend of President McKinley, and Hon. Jos. C. Sibley, the Republican candidates for Congress from this district. Ex-Congressman W. W. Brown, of Bradford, presided as chairman. Gen. Grosvenor's speech was an able one and coming, as it did from one so close to President McKinley, it carried conviction. Congressman Sibley was well received and delivered an able speech. We have not the space to publish the entire address, but give an interesting portion of same.

I do not wish to say anything that is unfair. I said to my opponent: "If I should make this challenge through the medium of the public press, I should not wish you to interpret that it was done in any spirit of bluster;" and further stated if he would so interpret I would not undertake to make such challenge. Meeting my distinguished opponent, your townsman, at the Harvest Home gathering at Cooperstown, Pa., where several thousand people were present, the suggestion was made by me that, inasmuch as he and I were both to speak at Utica the following week, if it was agreeable and conformable to his taste and wishes and to the management, that he and I could divide the time equally and jointly discuss those issues which were uppermost in the minds of the American people at the present moment. Later on the same day Senator Lee, after a consultation with my opponent, in the presence of 3,000 or more people, stated that Mr. Emery did not consider a farmers' gathering, where they had met for social reunion, as the proper place for a political discussion, but at the proper time he would meet me wherever and whenever I desired, in a discussion of the issues of the present moment. Three weeks ago this coming Wednesday I issued an invitation for a joint discussion. Have you read it? Was it couched in respectful language, such as one gentleman might address to another? I thought so. Read it again if you doubt it. I have not learned of any interruption in the mail service between my little city and yours. But I have yet to receive an acknowledgement of the letter. Now I will venture to say there is not a man in this audience who ever wrote to me at Washington on either a private or public matter that did not get acknowledgement it four days. The letter to my opponent may have strayed. I want to say in good faith that I believed he and I could go through this district, look into your faces, he interrogating me and giving me the sharp thrusts that I know he can so well give, being an able speaker and a man who has perhaps exercised as wide an influence on the politics of Western Pennsylvania as any citizen, and we will discuss those issues and you as jurors can try, truly judge and decide; and, elected or defeated, I will cheerfully abide by your verdict. It seems to me that would be putting politics upon as high a plane as it could possibly be placed, it would stop the clamor of newspaper scribblers and writers. In this connection let me read you something from a newspaper, for I read the newspapers sometimes. This is from the Driftwood Weekly Gazette, from the adjoining county of Cameron, and has been published in all the papers of this district antagonistic to me:

"The Gazette will support Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., for Congress, to represent the 27th Congressional district, believing that in so doing it will be representing clean politics and a man who can be trusted as against corrupt politics and a political contortionist who will do anything to help himself into office and help throw governmental control into the hands of the most gigantic corporation in the world. Mr. Emery is independent enough to be admired by all believers in honest politics and has not straddled every political fence to satisfy selfish political ambition, and is by far

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Cameron county met in convention at the Court House, in Emporium last Tuesday.

Mr. B. W. Green, chairman of the county committee, called the convention to order, when the following order of business was adopted:

1—Election of County Chairman for ensuing year.
2—Presentation of credentials.
3—Calling roll of delegates.
4—Election of chairman of convention.
5—Election of two secretaries.
6—Appointment of committee of three on resolutions.
7—Nomination of candidate for Assembly.
8—Nomination of candidate for Prothonotary.
9—Nomination of candidate for District Attorney.
10—Nomination of candidate for Coroner.
11—Nomination of candidate for Jury Commissioner.
12—Report of committee on resolutions.
13—Notification of candidates of their nomination.

The following credentials were presented from the several districts:

DELEGATES.

Shippen—D. N. Chandler, John Lewis, J. W. Lewis, B. L. Spence, J. D. Swope, W. L. Thomas.
Portage—Marcus Lucore.
West Ward—C. L. Butler, Josiah Howard, W. M. Lawler, H. H. Mullin.
Middle Ward—Edward White, J. W. Kaye, E. M. McNerney.
East Ward—Henry Wheaton, C. M. Thomas, Geo. Metzger, Sr., ½ vote, John Fenton ½ vote.
Lumber—Thos. F. Moore, E. H. Lininger.
Gibson—B. J. Collins, John B. Wykoff.
Driftwood—Chas. Gleason, P. J. Robinson.
Grove—Charles F. Barclay, E. F. Smith.

Mr. Chas. Gleason, of Driftwood, was unanimously elected President of the convention and Mr. E. F. Smith, of Grove, and Mr. J. W. Kaye, of Emporium, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. B. W. Green was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Republican county committee for the year commencing Jan. 1st, 1901.

The Chair appointed Mr. Josiah Howard, Mr. J. B. Wykoff and Mr. W. L. Thomas a committee on resolutions.

On motion of Mr. H. H. Mullin, seconded by Mr. C. M. Thomas, Mr. T. F. Moore, of Emporium, was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Chas. F. Barclay, seconded by Mr. Ed. McNerney, Mr. C. J. Goodnough was unanimously nominated for Prothonotary.

On motion of Mr. B. L. Spence, seconded by Mr. W. L. Thomas, Dr. A. W. Baker was unanimously nominated for Coroner.

Mr. D. S. Logue and Mr. John L. Johnson, of Gibson, were placed in nomination for Jury Commissioner. Upon roll call Mr. Logue received 15 votes and Mr. Johnson 10 votes. Upon motion of Mr. C. M. Thomas the nomination of Mr. Logue was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. B. L. Spence, seconded by Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. J. P. McNarney was unanimously nominated for District Attorney.

RECESS.

The convention took a recess of five minutes in order to give the committee on resolutions time to report. Upon reconvening the committee reported the following:

OUR PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Cameron county, in Convention assembled, endorse the patriotic administration of William McKinley as President of the United States and most heartily commend to the Republicans, and the patriotic people of this county, the National Republican ticket for the year 1900—William McKinley for President and Theodore Roosevelt, for Vice-President.

Resolved, That we endorse, without reservation, the patriotic and statesmanlike platform of the Republican party, adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, and pledge ourselves not to support any candidate for office at the ensuing election, who will not publicly advocate the election of our Standard Bearers,—Hon. William McKinley and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, for President and Vice-President—and heartily support the Republican National Platform of the year 1900, without reservation.

Resolved, That we feel a patriotic pride in the grand achievements of the Army and Navy of the United States and ask that the Soldiers and Sailors shall receive just rewards for their services rendered and hardships endured.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon its prosperity, aided, as it has been, by the wise laws enacted by a Republican Congress and administered by a Republican President—William McKinley.

Resolved, That we commend the wise, economic and patriotic policy of the present Executive of our State, Governor William A. Stone, and bespeak for his Administration, which has the confidence of the people of this State, a condition of prosperity and advancement that has never been excelled during the term of office of any Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the Republican ticket nominated at Harrisburg in April last and pledge it our united support.

Resolved, That we endorse the manly course of Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, our present Congressman, in his support of the Administration and policy of William McKinley and we heartily endorse his nomination for the ensuing term.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations this day made and pledge our active support, viz: Mr. Thad F. Moore, for Member of Assembly; Mr. C. Jay Goodnough, for Prothonotary, etc.; J. P. McNarney, for District Attorney; Dr. A. W. Baker, for Coroner, and D. S. Logue, for Jury Commissioner.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Republican National, State, Congressional and County nominations and will use our best endeavors to secure the election of the same.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the Cameron County Bar Association in recommending B. W. Green, Esq., for the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, and respectfully and earnestly petition Governor Stone in his behalf, pledging Mr. Green our united support in his re-election should he receive the appointment.

JOSIAH HOWARD,
W. L. THOMAS,
J. B. WYKOFF,
Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. H. H. Mullin the report of the committee on resolutions was accepted and resolutions as read were adopted.

Mr. Josiah Howard, from committee on resolutions, offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Rule No. 38 be suspended and that the Chairman of this Convention shall appoint a committee of three who shall have power to draft amendments to the Rules of the Republican party of Cameron county. Said proposed amendments shall be published in the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS for at least four times prior to the Republican County Convention, for the year 1901, by the Chairman of the County Committee, when the same shall be either adopted or rejected by the said County Convention.

In compliance with the above resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to revise the party rules: Mr. C. F. Barclay, Mr. H. H. Mullin and Mr. J. W. Kaye.

After appropriate remarks by the several candidates, and Messrs. B. W. Green, J. P. McNarney and Josiah Howard the convention adjourned.

CHAS. GLEASON, President.

J. W. KAYE, }
E. F. SMITH, } Secretaries.

The R. J. Ergood Company, now holding the boards at the opera house for the entire week, are meeting with success. The company is composed of first-class talent. During the balance of the week and Saturday matinee, when the admission will be only ten cents, pleasing and popular comedies and dramas will be presented. Be sure you attend.

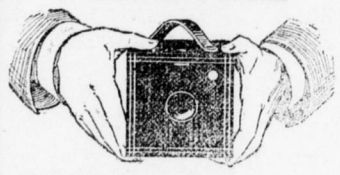
Galveston Relief Fund.

The First National Bank will receive contributions for the Galveston relief fund, which will be forwarded to the Governor of Texas free of charge.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

Go to Opera House every night this week.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Rain.
SATURDAY, Partly Cloudy and probably Showers.
SUNDAY Fair.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

There is No End

To the Sporting Goods you will find here. There is no limit to the amount of satisfaction we can give you. The quality is everything that can be desired for good service and the prices may be depended upon for fairness.

HARRY S. LLOYD.



CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2: each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Unutterably Unfraternal.

Two brothers named Utter, of Amitz, N. Y., have got into a snarl because bees belonging to one had ruined peaches belonging to the other while searching for honey. The beekeeper, reports a local exchange, claimed that it could not be proved that his bees were the offenders, but his brother has ingeniously overcome this difficulty. The bees were first caught extracting juice from the peaches and were caught in a wire gauze trap. Then he let them through a trap door into a place supplied with a dish of honey. When the insects had eaten as much as they wanted they began to look for an exit, and in doing so crawled over a liberal sprinkling of flour, which stuck to them. When thoroughly coated they were released and all flew straight for Brother Utter's hives, thus establishing a complete chain of evidence. The beekeeper, however, declines to give in and will fight the damage suit.

Seldom has anyone shown such presence of mind as was exhibited by William T. McCracken, who was fatally injured while repairing a broken telephone wire in Kansas City. In some way the line became crossed and McCracken fell writhing to the sidewalk. "Don't touch me," he cried to a bystander who hurried up, "you'll be killed if you do. Get a dry board and stand on it and wrap your hands in a felt hat, then you can get the wire off without hurting yourself." The man dashed off in search of the board, but before he came back McCracken was dead, the wire still grasped in his charred hands.

Karl Lindstrom, a farmer near Williamsfield, Mich., has doubts as to the economy of hiring cheap city boys to work on a farm. Karl engaged an inexperienced youth to help about the place and one morning told the lad to "salt the calf down in the pasture." The boy took a quart of salt and rubbed it into the calf's hair. Some colts scented the salt and before long had nearly licked off the creature's hide. Then the farmer tried to catch and wash the calf, but it apparently thought he wanted to lick too and there was quite a time before it was captured and put in a safe place.

A crowd of American soldiers in the Philippines attended church service in their honor and were perhaps more amused than scandalized to see on a flaring banner an American eagle bearing in his beak a streamer on which was this legend: "Use only So-and-so's condensed milk." An irreverent artist had enlarged a picture which he saw on a milk can and the good padre was easily convinced that the whole design was American in the extreme. Therefore he had the banner hung over the altar, hoping thereby to greatly gratify the soldiers among his congregation.

There was rather an odd wedding in Lansing, Mich., a few days ago, when J. A. Greenough was married for the second time to the same woman. Twenty-five years ago, immediately after his first marriage, he started for the Black hills to seek gold. After a time, says a local report, he ceased to write home and his wife, after securing a divorce, married E. A. Timmerman, who died three years ago. Last spring the widow learned that her first husband was still alive, correspondence ensued and now they have been joined in wedlock once more.

A fish story comes from Kansas, perhaps by way of preliminary to the annual crop of tall cornstalk yarns. The irrigation ditches at Garden City are said to have become so filled with catfish that the hired men are compelled to spear them with pitchforks before the water can flow.

A new song now gaining popularity in the east is entitled, "A Kiss Was the Cause of It All." Until a copy of the production comes to hand, jocosely remarks the Denver Post, we are left to guess whether the "all" was a divorce case or a case of transmission of disease by lip microbes.

M'KINLEY'S VIEWS.

Abstract of Letter Accepting Nomination for President.

IN FULL ACCORD WITH PLATFORM.

Says Opposing Parties Compel Republicans to a Second Battle on the Money Issue—Regarding Philippine Islands.

The following in an abstract of the letter of Hon. William McKinley accepting the nomination of the republican convention of 1900 for president of the United States:

The nomination of the republican national convention of June 10, 1900, for the office of the president of the United States, which as the official representative of the convention you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is therefore secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system, which will continue inviolable the public faith.

As in 1896 the three silver parties are united, under the same leader who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race, and they will continue the warfare against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties.

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take its place.

All the Issues Important.

The relative importance of the issue I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Stands by Protection.

The republican party remains faithful to its principle of a protective tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protecion to our enterprises and producers; and of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor, and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of republican victory to be written into public law.

During the past year more than $19,000,000 of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury, and in addition $25,000,000 of two per cents. matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly $44,000,000 have been paid since December 31, 1897. The treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on September 1 $135,419,000, in addition to the $150,000,000 gold reserve held in the treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed, $124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater part in cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

Volume of Our Currency.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was $21.10 in 1896. It had increased to $26.50 on July 1, 1900, and $26.85 on September 1, 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was $1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it was $2,062,425,496; and $2,096,683,042 on September 1, 1900.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the southern as well as the northern states are enjoying a full share of these improved national conditions and that all are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development. The money lender receives lower rewards for his capital than if it were invested in active business. The rates of interest are lower than they have ever been in this country, while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value.

Our Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1900 over those of the exceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over $50,000,000 in the exports of agricultural products; $92,692,220 in manufactures, and in the products of the mines over $10,000,000. Our trade balances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad $615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad; in 1899 $529,847,813, and in 1900 $544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of $1,689,779,190—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897, inclusive.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the refunding into two per cent. bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the three per cents. due in 1908, the four per cents. due in 1907, and the five per cents. due in 1904, aggregating $840,000,000. More than one-third of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months after the passage of the act, and on September 1 the sum had been increased more than $33,000,000, making in all $330,578,050, resulting in a net saving of over $8,378,520. The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1900 were $79,527,060 in excess of its expenditures.

While our receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been decreasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were nearly $14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the war account there is a decrease of more than $95,000,000. There were required $8,000,000 less to support the navy this year than last, and expenditures on account of Indians were nearly two and three-quarter million dollars less than in 1899. The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. In 1899 we expended for pensions $139,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to $140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899, required by the war loan, was $263,408.25. While congress authorized the government to make a war loan of $400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only $200,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing three per cent. interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

Five years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as five per cent. interest. Now we are redeeming thm with a bond at par bearing two per cent. interest. We are selling our surplus products and lending our surplus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amount of capital which has been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividend and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenever money stringencies or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing countervailing credits abroad by our loans and placing ourselves upon a sure foundation of financial independence.

Regarding the Boer War.

In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa, the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well-known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities. It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request of other powers, the United States was the only one which complied. The British government declined to accept the intervention of any power.

Ninety-one per cent. of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship owners over $165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American ship yards and man them with American sailors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners.

The Canal Question.

A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the Atlantic and acific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our eastern and western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its completion and control by this government; and it is believed that the next session of congress, after receiving the full report of the commission appointed under the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provision for the sure accomplishment of this great work.

Capital and Labor.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several states should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest cooperation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy which subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lessen the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children and, with thrift and economy, lay something up for the days of infirmity and old age.

Practical civil service reform has always had the support and encouragement of the republican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands.

The merit system, as far as practicable, is made the basis ofr appointments to office in our new territory.

The Army and Navy.

The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation.

Referring to what has been accomplished in Cuba, the president says a long step has been taken in the fulfillment of the sacred guarantees to the people of the island.

Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, Porto Rico is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

The Philippine Question.

The power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine people, and force has been employed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

After reciting the events of importance leading up to the present situation, to show what "has been done and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation," the letter continues:

Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement nor for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization; and for the protection of the vast majority of the population who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of Gen. Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty, and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain; and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these come all of our responsibilities. If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue is made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government when they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the senate but for their assistance. The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalog people recognized and the powers of government over all the other parties of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalog leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of 80 or more inhabiting the archipelago, a fraction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government, and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own, as thus proposed, is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners.

In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the island.

Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is the rock upon which the republican party was builded and now rests. Liberty is the great republican doctrine for which the people went to war and for which a million lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it the lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guaranties to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do it is because they have parted with spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

The Declaration of Independence.

The republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the declaration of independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people under the lead of the republican party in the awful flash of battle turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counseled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or to imperialism?

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards representing peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country, that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union. The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag, and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuous by the men of the north and south in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us. The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth." Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY

WAS NOT ASKED AGAIN.

One Occasion When the Piety of a Michigan Politician Was Not Conspicuous.

M. E. Chittenden, the Michigan politician who died recently, dearly loved a joke. His own initials, "M. E. C.," he always insisted, stood for Methodist Episcopal church, which organization, could it have secured him, would have acquired a very lively member.

"Mart," as Mr. Chittenden was familiarly called, relates the Chicago Chronicle, partially lost his hearing some years ago and communication with him thereafter was one of the fine arts. Being the agent of the Standard Oil company for a large territory, he traveled considerably, and on a certain occasion fell in with a couple of friends at Hillsdale, who invited him to go with them to dinner at the house of a resident acquaintance. One of them quietly said to the host: "Mr. Chittenden is an exceedingly pious man and likes to have the food blessed before partaking. You must invite him to ask the blessing."

Accordingly, when all were seated, silence fell upon the company, while the host turned to Mr. Chittenden with "Will you ask the blessing?"

Up went Chittenden's hand to his ear, with his usual, quick, nervous gesture, as in a listening attitude he responded in a tone more decided than unctuous:

"I've grown so all-fired deaf lately that if you've got anything to say to me you'll have to say it devilish loud."

A roar from the two friends disclosed to Chittenden and the astonished host that they had been the victims of a practical joke. But "Chit" enjoyed it amazingly when he understood what had happened.

Intelligent Stage Drivers.

A New York visitor returned recently from Newport full of admiration for the intelligence of the stage drivers who undertake to show strangers the sights of the town. He was driving about in one of the vehicles devoted to the entertainment of those who undertake to see the sights of the town inexpensively. The driver stopped before one of the show places of Newport. "This is Mr. Smith-Jones' villa," said the driver, as he turned to the passengers, "and the lady in the red hat by the corner of the piazza is the younger Miss Smith-Jones, whose engagement to Mr. Brown was announced yesterday." The New York visitor had never before met stage drivers so anxious to have their patrons enjoy themselves.—N. Y. Sun.

A Map of the United States for 15 Cents.

Our map, which is 48x34 inches, mounted to hang on the wall, is particularly interesting and valuable, as it shows in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen states, Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, 15 cents. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Often the only difference between the laborer and his employer is that the former is a mere bread-winner while the latter is a mere dough-winner.—Puck.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The desire for fame has betrayed many an ambitious man into committing indiscretions that forever ruined his reputation.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The trouble with the air castles girls build is that they are all parlor and music room, with no kitchens attached.—Atchison Globe.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There is an unfortunate time in a man's life when he feels too old to become gay, and too young to go to bed early.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

His Idea.—Nephew—"This hotel is run on the European plan." Uncle Josh—"How's that? Do they charge Americans twice as much as anybody else?"—Puck.

All Women Know

That ordinary treatment fails to relieve painful periods.

They know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will and does and has, more than any other medicine.

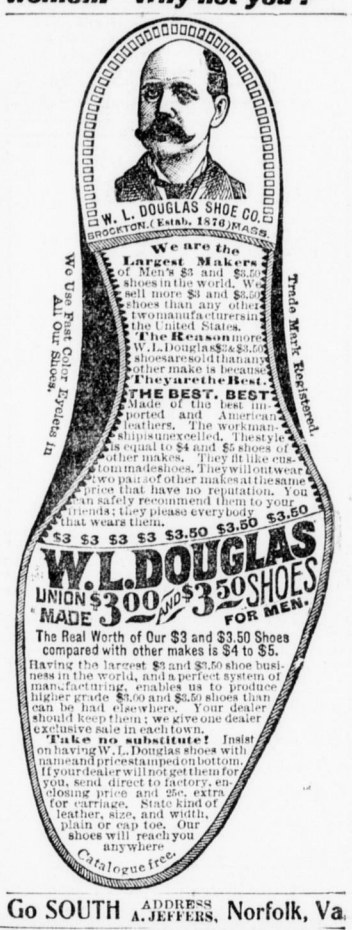
Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

But nine women out of ten put off getting this reliable remedy until their health is nearly wrecked by experiments or neglect!

Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course it takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

She has helped a million women. Why not you?



Go SOUTH ADDRESS A. JEFFERS, Norfolk, Va.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Before 1854 there were no Waltham Watches nor any American Watches. To-day the tradition that one must go abroad for a good watch has been exploded by the American Waltham Watch Company.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Labor Saving Dessert.

Dissolve in hot water contents of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, set away in a cool place until wanted and you will have the most brilliant, pleasing jelly. The flavors are: lemon, orange, strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry and peach, or if a delicious wine or coffee jelly is desired, get "calfsfoot" Jellycon. Your grocer sells it.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE IN TRACTS of 40 to 400 ACRES. G. W. FITHIAN, NEWTON, ILL.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settler's Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map, 25 cents. All above, $1.75. Address DICK T. MORGAN, PERRY, O. T.

RED ROPE ROOFING

1 cent per square foot, caps and nails included. Substitutes for Plaster. SAMPLES FREE. The Fay Manilla Roofing Co., CAMDEN, N. J.

ROOSEVELT'S ROAST

Bryan Browned and Basted by New York's Governor.

Democratic Policies Strike at the Roots of National Honor and Prosperity—Popocratic Prophecies That Failed.

In an address at Detroit, Thursday, September 6, Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, spoke as follows:

"In this campaign the issue of overshadowing importance is whether we shall continue or abandon the governmental policy which has brought this country to the highest pitch of prosperity at home, and which has kept the national honor unstained, both at home and abroad. To deliberately undo the work would be to dishonor the national reputation and to throw us into dreadful industrial chaos. The Kansas City platform commits our opponents to a policy which means material disaster and moral disgrace; which means a violent panic in the business world, and therefore widespread and prolonged misery among all our people; which further means upsetting the courts, the violation of the nation's faith in financial matters, and the unworthy abandonment of our duty abroad.

"If you think I am using strong language, let me read to you from Mr. Carl Schurz' speech in Chicago, September 5, 1896, in which he says:

" 'And at what price will the ultimate result be gained in case of Mr. Bryan's election? At the price of the most violent and destructive crisis on record, such a crisis as can only be brought on by a sudden subversion of the standard of values and of the whole business credit. At the price of indefinite business paralysis and distress. At the price of the ruthless spoliation of the savings accumulated by the toiling masses. At the price of robbing our war veterans of half the value of their pensions. At the price of greatly increasing the number of unemployed by discouraging enterprise, and of curtailing the value of wages of those remaining at work. At the price of the respect of the world for our intelligence and practical sense. And worse, far worse, than all this, at the price of something that has never been forfeited since this republic was born—at the price of the greatest good a nation can possess and for the preservation of which it should shed its last drop of blood—at the price of our national honor. For this nation, so rich and powerful, would stand before the world as a wanton, reckless repudiator, as nothing better than a fraudulent bankrupt. This will be the cost of the experiment. Are you willing to pay this price?'

"Fellow citizens, it is a grave matter, a matter of vital import to the existence of this nation. The public men who teach such moral principles to the people, educate the people for the contempt and abhorrence of mankind. The nation that accepts such moral principles cannot live. It will rot to death in the loathsome stew of its own corruption. If the nation adopting such moral principles be this republic, it will deal a deathblow to the credit of democratic institutions, from which the cause of free government will not recover for centuries.

"Now, mind you, the platform on which Mr. Bryan stood in 1896 has been reaffirmed without the alteration of a letter and with an explicit reaffirmation of the free silver plank to which Mr. Schurz particularly referred. Mr. Schurz told the exact truth in his scathing speech of 1896, and therefore what he said then is, of course, the exact truth to-day. In this campaign the issues involved strike at the root of our prosperity and national honor. If the American people are true to themselves they must in the most unequivocal manner repudiate the populistic and communistic doctrines enunciated in the Kansas City platform, exactly as they repudiated them in '96. The existence of any considerable party which affirms and reaffirms these doctrines is in itself a serious menace to the nation's moral and material welfare, and we have a right to appeal to every far-sighted and patriotic man, whatever his political affiliations in the past, from no matter what section of the country he comes, to stand with us in this struggle for national integrity.

"We have a right to insist upon both wisdom and sincerity in the leaders of any party who appeal for popular confidence. Now, let us see if we can trust the wisdom of our present opponents, by comparing their prophecies in '96 with the actual events since.

"In 1896 Mr. Bryan insisted that 'plutocracy was on one side and democracy on the other' (speech of October 17), and that if he was beaten 'the wage worker could not prosper.' Well, as a matter of fact, the wage worker during the past four years has prospered as never before; and the same is true of all our citizens. On September 19 of that year Mr. Bryan said: 'If we are defeated in this campaign there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation.' That statement carries with it its own reply. Have the last four years been easier or harder than the three preceding? You know well enough that they have been infinitely better; and it is the republican party which has restored prosperity, for it has secured the conditions which gave free play to enterprise and thrift. Mr. Bryan continued in the same speech: 'Do you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times.' But, as a matter of fact, they did set a limit, for the limit was as soon as Mr. Bryan's defeat was secured; and the limit would be instantly removed if he were now elected. We would all return at once into the very condition from which the election of President McKinley rescued us four years ago.

"In the same speech Mr. Bryan said: 'Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the republican party.' Well, let business men answer whether that warning has or has not been justified. What do you think of business conditions now as compared with four years ago?

"Again, on September 22, Mr. Bryan said: 'The republican party produces a policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the democratic ticket if they would expect any relief.' Now, as I have said before, what Mr. Bryan promises should be judged by the way the past events have squared with his prophecy. The event showed that voting for the republican ticket put an end to hard times. You need not take my word for this. You need only consider the condition of yourself and your neighbors now as compared with the time when we were all paralyzed by the threat of Mr. Bryan's remedies.

"Two days afterwards Mr. Bryan said: 'Remember if you continue the present conditions you will have nobody to blame except yourselves for four years more hard times,' and 'if you want this sort of thing then prepare yourselves to grin and bear it without complaining for four years more.' On October 13 he said: 'These are hard times, but they will be harder yet if the gold standard continues,' and on October 26 he prophesied: 'Until you have bimetallism, mill hands will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.' Again, I have only got to ask you to compare our actual conditions now with what Mr. Bryan then said our condition would surely be.

"We have been hearing a good deal recently of Mr. Bryan's statement that he wanted 'to put the man before the dollar and not the dollar before the man.' There are certain conditions to which such a statement might apply; but it cannot possibly apply to the present conditions. As things are now, it can best be compared with Mr. Bryan's other statement of September 19, 1896, in which he denounced the gold dollar as a 'robber' dollar. One statement means just as much as the other, and no more. Instead of bothering about whether the man is ahead of the dollar or the dollar is ahead of the man, or whether the gold dollar is a 'robber'—whatever that may mean—or anything else preposterous, let us fix our attention on the fact that the policy followed for the last three years has resulted in bringing the man and the dollar together. That is what a man really wants with a dollar. He is not interested in any flight of fancy as to whether he is behind or in front of the dollar. He wants to get hold of it; and when he has got hold of it he wants to find it worth 100 cents, and not 48 cents. When a man can get hold of a dollar, he is its master; and when he cannot get hold of it, then he cannot master it. At present we give the wage worker work and we provide that he is paid full value for his work. That is the only practical way to bring the man and the dollar together on terms which will give the man the advantage; and the fact of having actually carried out the policy which secured this, of having done the deeds which produced these conditions, is worth to the laboring man 10,000 times more than all the fine phrases that can ever be uttered as to some wholly imaginary precedence of position between the man and the dollar he earns.

"In his speeches Mr. Bryan kept insisting upon the alleged fact that money was growing dearer; that under a gold standard it was bound to continue to grow scarcer. Well, as a matter of fact, and thanks to our prosperity, there is more money in circulation per capita in the United States to-day than ever before in the history of the country. On July 1 last the circulation per capita was $26.59, an increase in circulation of $5.40 for every man, woman and child in the country, as compared with what it was on July 1, 1896. So Mr. Bryan's prophecy has been as wide of the mark in this instance as in every other. The present year is the first in which the $2,000,000,000 mark in circulation has ever been passed. In other words, the increase of money in circulation has kept pace with the expanding industries and commerce of the country, and this increase has been predominately due to the condition of prosperity produced by the gold standard; yet Mr. Bryan in his Minneapolis speech of four years ago predicted that commerce would be at a standstill because gold would go out of the country, and that the issuing of bonds would be necessary to bring it back.

"Every single prediction he has made has been falsified by the event. On October 13 he said: 'These are hard times. They will be harder times if the gold standard continues.' On September 25 he said: 'If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts. If you ask us how the gold standard affects the laboring man, we reply that it destroys the opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men and fills our streets with those anxious for work who cannot find the opportunity. The gold standard by increasing idleness brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare.' On October 3 he said: 'The gold standard means a dearer dollar and falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times.' On October 9 he said: 'If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as a stone which is thrown in the air.' I do not have to comment on these prophecies. Their ludicrous falsity is patent to every farmer, every business man, every wage worker.

"Sometimes Mr. Bryan would go into more specific prophecy. In his Madison Square garden speech he insisted that savings bank depositors under the gold standard would be liable to lose their deposits and if the gold standard continued indefinitely, would have to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses. Well, last year (1899) there were in the United States 5,687,000 savings bank depositors, as against 5,985,000 in the year when Mr. Bryan spoke, and the amount of their deposits had increased by $323,000,000. Evidently Mr. Bryan did not make a happy shot when he prophesied that if the gold standard continued the depositors would lose their deposits, or would have to withdraw them.

"Again, in his speech at New Haven he dwelt upon the fact that if the gold standard continued, the number of failures among business men would increase. Well, in 1899, as compared to 1896, the number of failures had shrunk from over 15,000 to less than 10,000, and the liabilities from over $226,000,000 to less than $90,000,000. Again Mr. Bryan's prophecy did not prove happy.

"In his Chicago speech he dwelt upon the fact that if the gold standard continued it meant half time in the factories and double time on the farms. You have only to look at any factory you know to appreciate the unconsciously humorous side of that statement.

"It was on September 24, among other occasions, that he dwelt upon his doctrine that wheat and silver went up or down together, and prophesied as follows: 'An American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars, and also two bushels of wheat at the same time. There was a time when an American dollar would buy only one Mexican dollar, and then an American dollar would buy only one bushel of wheat. If the time ever comes when an American dollar will buy three Mexican dollars, then it will buy three bushels of wheat. But, unfortunately, since then we have on several occasions had dollar wheat, and, on the whole, wheat has risen, while silver has continued to fall. At present one of our dollars will purchase more than two Mexican dollars; but it will only purchase a bushel and a quarter of wheat. Of course, as any child who had studied the subject would know, the price of wheat and the price of silver do not bear the slightest relation to one another.

"In his speech at Tammany Hall he said: 'You know that with the slightest prospect of a foreign war we would suspend gold payments, and go either to a silver or to a paper basis at once.' Well, since then we have had the Spanish war. We fought it to a successful conclusion, and no human being ever thought of the gold standard being suspended.

"Now, when utterances such as I have quoted represent the fine flower of a statesman's thought as to what is best for the country from an economical and financial standpoint, the country is itself to blame if it invites disaster by giving him a chance to put his theories into effect. Remember that all these statements I have quoted were made absolutely without qualification. Our opponents were as cock-sure about the gold dollar being a 'robber' dollar four years ago as they are about what they are pleased to term 'militarism and imperialism' at the present day; and their utterances mean no more now than they meant then.

"Mr. Bryan seems at the moment uneasily conscious that there is something very wrong with his proposed financial policy, and talks very little about it; but he has definitely committed himself to it, and the various conventions that nominated him have reiterated their belief in all the absurd and exploded theories which he championed four years ago. Unless our opponents are guilty of the grossest hypocrisy, a hypocrisy so great as to deprive them of the right to appeal to any straightforward and sincere men, they must if they carry the election immediately start in to revolutionize our whole financial system, and begin with a series of experiments with our industrial well-being, which could only result in the most widespread disaster. No body of men who have made such phophesies as our opponents made in 1896, and who have seen them falsified so signally by the result, have a right to appeal to the public to be put in any position of responsibility. Even if they recant their foolish heresies they ought to serve an apprenticeship before they expect people to trust them; and, until they do recant—outright, and not merely by attempts at evasion—no single promise they make, no single plan they propose for the solution of any problem which confronts us, is entitled to the consideration of patriotic and far-sighted men.

"Mr. Bryan did not always confine his prophesies to economical and financial matters. Once or twice he took excursions into patriotism. He said on one occasion: 'Show me these people who now call us anarchists, and I will show you a class of people who, if we had a war would never go to the front;' and at Indianapolis: 'The men who insist upon doing our legislation in times of peace never fight any battles in time of war. They are the people who call you anarchists when you insist on having a hand in legislation; but in time of trouble they would come to you and say: "Oh, anarchists, save our property, because you know we cannot afford to fight." ' Well, a good many men in this audience must have had friends, or neighbors, or perhaps kinsfolk who were only too anxious to go to the front in the Spanish war, and I will leave it to those men to say whether all good Americans, rich or poor, whatever their means or their social standing, did not eagerly leap forward when the call to the flag was made, anxious to stand shoulder to shoulder with one another, forgetting all trivial differences in their love for their splendid common country. Such utterances as those I have quoted cannot possibly reflect credit on both head and heart. One or the other must be gravely at fault. The untruth of such utterances was shown within 24 hours after the declaration of war with Spain. I doubt if any man, in view of what has been done during the last few years, would now venture to repeat such a jeer as that to the men who volunteer in our armies. Now, our opponents assume a different tone. It is a terrible and almost lamentable truth that our soldiers who are now facing death in the Philippines are forced to recognize in the Bryanistic democracy their most dangerous foe. I need not repeat the oft-quoted words of Gen. Lawton. The bullets that slay our men in Luzon are inspired by the denouncers of America here. No Tagal general, not Aguinaldo himself, can do so much to prolong the fighting, can do as much to increase the bloodshed of American and Filipino alike as has been done by the Kansas City convention.

"Since 1800 the proportion of the regular army has varied somewhat even in times of peace. It has sometimes been higher, as in 1810, when we had one and four-tenths soldiers for every 1,000 people, and in 1870, when we had one for every 1,000 people. During the Indian wars on the plains we often had a relatively larger military force than has been employed in the Philippines; and there was just as much chance of 'militarism' then as there is now, and no more.

"Let any one of you think of his own experience. You know that it makes not one particle of difference to you, as regards your private life, whether we have ten or twenty regiments of heavy artillery in our coast force; or whether we have ten or twenty regiments of cavalry and infantry engaged in keeping order, whether among the Indians on the plains or among the Tagals in the Philippines. There is no more possibility of a draft or of any serious burden of military service in this country than there is a possibility of George III.'s coming to life again; and the man who proposes to feel frightened about the one might as well express nervousness as to the posisbility of the other.

"So it is with imperialism. There is not the least little danger of imperialism, and there is not a dividing line of any kind t be drawn between our methods of expansion in 1898 and 1899 and the methods of expansion under which we acquired Michigan, Illinois, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, California, Hawaii and Alaska. Mr. Bryan has recently spoken of us as having purchased the Philippines at $2.50 a head, treating it as analogous to buying slaves at $1,000 a head. It seems impossible that such a statement could be made unless as a jest. Mr. Bryan must know that the Philippines were paid for precisely as Florida, Louisiana, California, and Alaska were paid for. The Filipinos were no more purchased than were the individual dwellers in New Orleans, St. Augustine, Santa Fe and Sitka. If the Filipinos were purchased at so much a head by President McKinley, then the inhabitants of Louisiana were so purchased by Jefferson, and the Christianized half-castes of Alaska were so purchased by Seward. When in 1776 the United States declared itself a nation, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan formed a part of Canada. Illinois and Indiana were acquired by conquest during the revolution. Many of the inhabitants did not want to become a part of the United States, any more than did the people of Quebec, but they were conquered and brought in. Detroit, however, was held by the British for many years after the revolutionary war ended, and was only surrendered in consequence of Jay's treaty, for what was in effect a money equivalent. The Indian aboriginal inhabitants of these states were not consulted in the treaty, nor were the white inhabitants of French extraction. The author of the Declaration of Independence, being of sane and healthy mind, did not push the doctrine of the 'consent of the governed' to a conclusion that would have resulted in our great commonwealth being confined to the east of the Alleghenies, while this mighty west, in which I am now speaking, would have been left as a hunting ground for savages and a dwelling place for fur traders.

"Mr. Bryan and his associates cannot say enough about the 'consent of the governed' doctrine as applying to the Philippines. They dwell upon the fact that 'no man is good enough to govern another.' In North Carolina, and other southern states, we see before our eyes the process of the disfranchisement of the negro. We see before our eyes the black man governed without his consent by the white man. Be it remembered, too, that the men thus disfranchised have always been Mr. Bryan's fellow citizens, most of them born as free as he was born. If our opponents are sincere they must necessarily denounce what has been done in North Carolina with even more bitterness than they have shown in denouncing what has been done in the Philippines. They say that in the Philippines one man is not entitled to govern another, even when the one does so only to protect the other from the rule of a savage oligarchy until he grows able to protect himself. It is a matter of astonishment that such a doctrine can be either uttered or listened to without laughter, when it is spoken by and to men who go to their candidate pledging him the votes of their states, because in those states these very men do govern other men without their consent. Until our opponents have removed the beam from their own eye, by applying their 'consent of the governed' doctrine at home, let them hold their peace about the Tagal bandits to whom their words give fresh heart to shoot down our soldiers in the far eastern archipelago.

"The policy of expansion is America's historic policy. We have annexed the Philippines exactly as we have annexed Hawaii, New Mexico and Alaska. They are now a part of American territory, and we have no more right to give them up than we have the right to restore Hawaii to the Kanaka queen or to abandon Alaska to the Esquimaux. There is not a particle of difference between the cases. We cannot go back, first for the sake of the islands themselves, and next for the sake of our own honor. The men who are making speeches on the unrighteousness of our expanding in the Philippines might, with as much justification, incite the Sioux and the Apache tribes to outbreak against us, on the ground that we have no right to retain South Dakota or Arizona. The policy of the Kansas City platform is a policy of economic disaster and financial dishonor at home and of unworthy shrinking from duty abroad; and we appeal to all honest, far-seeing, brave and patriotic men, north or south, east or west, whatever their political affiliations may have been in the past, to stand with us now against the men who would bring such abuse and misery upon our country, and to support us, as we uphold the cause of honesty and of industrial well-being at home and the honor of the American flag in the face of all the peoples of the earth."

THE OPENING IN OHIO

Republican State Campaign Is Begun at Youngstown.

Senators Foraker, Depew and Hanna Address the Throng—Bryan's Issues Are Denounced in Scathing Terms.

The formal opening of the Ohio republican campaign at Youngstown, Saturday, September 8, was a most notable affair. Foremost among the speakers who took part were Senators Foraker, Depew and Hanna, whose addresses are here given in part. Senator Foraker began by saying:

"The paramount issue of this campaign is the administration of William McKinley. Shall it be indorsed or repudiated? That is the question. Money, tariff, trusts and so-called imperialism are each and all important subjects, but no one of them can be segregated from the others and voted upon by itself. In other words, the democratic party cannot be restored to power as to one proposition and be excluded from power as to others. It must go in 'foot, horse and dragoon' or not at all.

"You cannot adopt its views as to the Philippines without at the same time accepting free silver. You cannot agree with it about trusts and differ as to 'government by injunction.' The proposition that 'the constitution follows the flag' is coupled with free trade, and their lamentations about the declaration of independence and the consent of the brown men who are to be governed in the far distant isles of the sea are coupled with a defiant nullification of the constitution and a brutal denial by violence, rapine, blood and murder of the most sacred rights of the negro citizens of the nation, who have periled their lives for the flag and with gallant heroism won honor and renown for the republic on the battlefields of the nation. To make a long story short, you cannot vote a mixed ticket or have a mixed result."

Democracy Ever in the Wrong.

The senator said the democratic party had been on the wrong side of every great question for more than 50 years. Even now, he claimed, the party is hopelessly divided, saying:

"Mr. Bryan stated in his Indianapolis speech that if elected his first official act would be to call an extra session of congress to carry out his views, and he asked for votes on that account; but Bourke Cockran, in his letter to the 'Sons of Liberty,' assembled a few days after Mr. Bryan's utterance in the same city of Indianapolis, appealed to that body to support Mr. Bryan on the ground that if elected he would be powerless, because of a republican senate, to secure any legislation that would embody his heresies and vagaries. Mr. Cockran is willing to see Mr. Bryan elected because he thinks he cannot do worse than throw the nation into a deadlock, and what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran have thus respectively set forth fairly represents the differences among democrats generally."

The trouble with the democratic party, the senator said, was that it lacked sincerity and harmony of purpose, and when in power was unable to redeem its own pledges. The results of the McKinley administration were reviewed, Senator Foraker claiming its promises have been fulfilled.

The free silver declaration of the democracy was discussed at length, the senator holding it still the foremost desire of Mr. Bryan.

New Campaign Cry Needed.

Senator Foraker said Mr. Bryan had not deserted his silver theory, but set it aside for the present. He continued:

"He has a new shibboleth—it is imperialism. He affects to believe that President McKinley is trying to subvert the government; that he is destroying the republic and establishing an empire. It is in this way he refers to what we have done in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines."

As to the Philippines, Senator Foraker said, having driven Spain out of the islands, there was only one thing to do—accept control over them. This, he said, was provided in the Paris treaty, which was approved by the votes of 17 democrats, advised by Mr. Bryan. With the outbreak of the insurrection, he said, no other policy than that pursued by President McKinley was possible. He continued:

"If President McKinley had pursued such a policy as Mr. Bryan is now proposing, if elected, he would have been branded as a weak betrayer of his trust and as responsible for a great national humiliation. If you have any doubt about this you have only to turn back to the expressions of democratic newspapers and democratic leaders at the time when our trouble in the Philippines commenced to learn that these men who are now talking about hauling down the flag, giving the Filipinos independence, and making peace on any terms were then more imperialistic, and bloodthirsty, and tyrannical, as indicated by the advice they gave, than President McKinley has ever been charged by them to be.

"If there has been any imperialism it was in accepting our title to the Philippines and the assertion of our authority and power there in the first instance, and all that had the approval of Mr. Bryan.

"We cannot recede; we must go forward. We have the strength of a giant and the opportunity of the centuries. The great duty of the hour is to show that we are worthy of both."

Senator Depew Predicts Victory.

Senator Foraker was followed by Chauncey M. Depew, who said in part:

"Those of us who were active during the civil war remember the second campaign for the election of President Lincoln. The southern confederacy was exhausted. Its credit in Europe was impaired, its supplies were rapidly failing. The democratic convention which met in Chicago declared the war a failure and proposed, if successful, to recognize the southern confederacy. That declaration cost the lives of over 100,000 men on one side or the other and several hundred thousand of wounded and maimed. It cost the loss of millions of dollars and the devastation of vast areas which were formerly prosperous communities.

"Thirty-six years have passed. We have had war with Spain; we have come into possession of the Philippine islands. No one denies that our title, by conquest, by treaty, and by purchase, is complete. A revolt was started against us by a few disappointed leaders. This revolt has been suppressed; Tagal armies have been disbanded; Tagal leaders, with few exceptions, have surrendered and accepted our authority. Tagal government no longer exists, except under the guidance of the chief rebel, Aguinaldo.

"Had the democratic convention at Kansas City declared that before anything else was considered peace must be restored in the Philippines, the brigands captured, and security for life and property at once assured under United States authority, the Philippines would be as peaceful to-day as the state of Ohio."

Discussing imperialism, Mr. Depew said:

"I know of no situation so absurd as for Col. Bryan to stand before an Ohio audience and describe William McKinley as an emperor. William McKinley who, boy and man, has been your neighbor all his life—has been a good soldier and a good citizen, an able congressman, and a most brilliant president, whose whole life, from the time he enlisted as a boy until to-day, has been at the service of his country and for his country's best interest—William McKinley an emperor!"

Following Senator Depew Senator Mark Hanna spoke as follows:

Full Dinner Pail the Issue.

"Now, my fellow citizens, you have heard a great deal of talk of late about the paramount issue. Both of these distinguished gentlemen have told you all there is in all the issues and what would be the results in deciding these issues. This is all a republican orator or a teacher of any kind can tell you—to lay the naked facts before you; then it is up to you.

"This issue, whatever it is, is yours. I saw it a moment ago among the trees—a full dinner pail. You may talk about expansion, anti-trust silver, government by injunction, the constitution following the flag, and all the rest of it, but, fellow citizens, I want to tell you that this whole issue boiled down is in that dinner pail.

"If this is a great nation it is great because of its people. If it is a successful nation, it is so because of the industry of its people. If it has gone forward with rapid stride far beyond that of any other country in the world, it is because of the enterprise of its people, brought together from all sections of the world, of all nations and tongues, but with one common object—the advancement of each and every citizen, and the foundation of all that rests with our prosperity, and that prosperity rests upon the foundation of confidence, in order that we may avail ourselves of all the great interests that we have and of all the natural conditions that are here, placing us far beyond and above any other country in the world.

Decision Rests with Voters.

"Therefore I say that the decision of all issues combined, boiled down, is now before you, and it is for you to say whether you will have a continuance of these conditions, which are purely normal and which will be normal as long as the common sense of the people directs the affairs of their own government.

"The whole foundation, I repeat, of our prosperity and advancement and development rests upon that one rock, which is confidence, and you do one single thing to weaken that foundation and you take from under your structure its stability. There is not a man before me, not one who works in the mills of Youngstown or the Mahoning valley, who has not passed through the very results of a change of policy, and therefore any argument presented by Senator Foraker or Senator Depew is ratified by the knowledge of your own experience that your own business and personal benefits must come from a continuance of these conditions.

"What, my friends, is the object of the democratic party in bringing in these collateral issues, except to distract your attention from the very fact that you are prosperous and that every promise of the republican party made at St. Louis has been fulfilled; that every proposition has come to pass, and that you are reaping the benefits of those prophecies and promises? Now, it is a game of politics only to inject into this campaign those issues that are simply collateral.

Story of a Farmer Boy.

"I cannot better illustrate that fact in warning you against these false issues than to tell you a little story that I heard the other day. It was told of a country boy who was driving home his cow and calf from pasture. They encountered a steer on the road, and the calf followed the steer and left its mother. The boy started to run after the calf to bring it back, but they both ran from him, and after exhausting himself he stopped in the middle of the road and, shaking his little fist at the runaway calf, he cried: 'You little fool, you little fool, you little darn fool, you will be sorry when supper time comes.'

"Now, I say, my friends, and when I say my friends the workingmen, I mean it, every word of it. I say, my friends who are working in these mills, not only in the Mahoning valley, but all over the state of Ohio, don't follow the steer. If you do you will be sorry when supper time comes.

"I am glad I came, glad because this gathering has given me inspiration and confidence, coming back as I do to my native state. I feel a renewed hope, inspired by new energy in coming west. And in connection with those splendid leaders who are on the stump and in the councils of the party, perhaps it is in our power to awake the people to the importance and necessities of this campaign. They are important, they are necessary beyond that of any other that ever occurred in the history of the United States. It is a campaign fraught with more interest and more danger than even 1896, because if we fall down we have further to fall than we had in 1896.

As He Defines Commercialism.

"The progress of the United States depends upon our going forward just as we have commenced—in straight lines, holding in our view nothing but the interests of our own people, or, as some of our anti-imperialist friends call it, commercialism. Well, I am in favor of commercialism when it comes to that. I am in favor of those conditions under which this great country has grown and developed until we not only can supply our population of 75,000,000, but when our productive capacity exceeds that by 33 per cent. we must have a market for the surplus of our enterprise and production must be checked. That is the plain, common-sense business proposition.

"Will you shut down one-third, or 40 per cent., of the producing capacity of this country for the sake of taking the advice of Mr. Bryan and his so-called anti-imperialistic advisers, or will you cast aside all such demagogy and go straight forward, following the straight road that you have learned so well under the teachings of William McKinley, who has established our protective system, on which the government has reached that point that we can send our manufactured goods into every foreign country on the globe?

"During the present term of President McKinley's administration we have experienced a balance to our credit of manufactured goods alone of hundreds of millions of dollars, and our total exports over imports of products in three years amount to a credit balance of $1,460,000,000 up to the 1st of last July. I made that statement last month at Pittsburgh, and Mr. Bryan denied it. I simply refer him to the books of the United States treasury—and figures won't lie. That is the truth, but it is unwholesome and unsavory truth to the democrats, as it demolishes every argument that they have made.

Words of Warning.

"I want to say just one word in conclusion. The people of Ohio have never forgotten their responsibility. They have always responded when there was a note of danger, and while I would not throw a single shadow across our bright pathway, I want to tell republicans not only of Ohio but of all the United States that while there are republicans enough north of the Ohio river and bounded by the two oceans to elect McKinley in every state, yet it is necessary for every man to do his duty.

"It is necessary that we should not remain at home, expecting our neighbors will do that duty for us. My friends, this is a serious mistake for any man. No man can find in his own heart any reason or excuse for not performing the duty, while upon the results of that duty rest not only his own happiness and that of his fireside, but the great responsibilities of the whole nation.

"Now that we are upon the firing line of nations, let us bring to our support our spirit as well as our duty. And, therefore, in this campaign I say there is not a man in the state of Ohio who can excuse himself for neglecting a single duty. Let Ohio then lead the fighting in this campaign, since she has the candidate for president. Let us push this campaign with enthusiasm and keep it up from now until the 6th of November, and then we will meet again in Washington on the 4th of March."

STRIKE ORDERED.

President Mitchell Issues the Order to Miners.

The Mine Employes in the District Affected Number 145,000—Eighty Per Cent. of Whom Are Organized — What They Demand.

Indianapolis, Sept. 13.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon ordered a strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. After giving a statement of events leading to meeting of executive board, the order says: "The national executive board was called together for the purpose of considering the situation and after an examination of the facts in its possession its members were unanimously of the opinion that a strike should be ordered at once and our hopes of improved conditions staked upon the outcome.

"During the afternoon of Saturday, September 8, while the board was still in session, information reached this office that outside influences were being brought to bear upon the coal companes to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute, without resorting to a strike. We, therefore, issued a circular asking you to continue work for a few days longer and hold yourselves in readiness to cease work immediately upon the ending of the present negotiations, when, if a settlement was not reached, an official endorsement of the strike would be sent out by this board.

"The negotiations mentioned are at an end and a settlement has not been reached. You are therefore hereby notified that the application of the anthracite miners to strike in accordance with the laws of the United Mine Workers of America have been endorsed and in accordance with this endorsement all the miners and mine workers of the anthracite coal region, whether members of the United Mine Workers of America or not, are instructed to cease work on and after Monday, September 17, and remain away from the various collieries, strippings and breakers until the demands of the Hazleton convention has been acceded to by the coal companies."

The order is signed by the national executive board.

The order of President Mitchell, calling out the miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, recalls the last great strike in the same district three years ago, which was practically ended by the tragedy at Lattimer, in which 21 miners were killed and over 50 wounded by deputy sheriffs. The strike inaugurated yesterday by the United Mine Workers will for the time being terminate operations in the most productive hard coal field in the world.

The mine employes in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania number about 145,000. The membership of the union is not known to a certainty, but the leaders claim that 80 per cent. of the miners are organized. The union men do not anticipate any difficulty in inducing the unorganized miners to strike.

The coal basis extends over an area of about 47 miles and are distributed throughout several counties, the more important workings being located in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland counties.

In their demands the miners ask the correction of many evils, the more important of which are the following: Abolition of the company store; reduction in the price of powder to $1.50 a keg; abolition of company doctors; semi-monthly payment of wages, abolition of the sliding scale, wages paid in cash, 2,240 pounds to the ton, an advance of 20 per cent. in wages less than $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 a day; that all classes of day labor now receiving $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 shall receive 15 per cent. over present wages; that all day labor now receiving $1.75 shall be advanced 10 per cent.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 14.—There is no change in the strike situation in this locality. Everything is quiet. The men at the collieries were at work in force yesterday. There is very little strike talk south of the Broad mountain.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14.—Nearly all the local assemblies of United Mine Workers held meetings last night to take action on President Mitchell's strike order. The statement issued by Mr. Mitchell was read by the secretaries. In some of the assemblies the reading of it was received with much enthusiasm, while in others there was dead silence. The strike order has now been officially promulgated in the Wyoming district and every member of the United Mine Workers' organization will be expected to quit work on Saturday night at the latest. The union miners say all hands will quit when the time comes. The operators say this will not be the case, as they have pledges from many men that they will continue at work if it is concluded to keep the collieries in operation.

Haselton, Pa., Sept. 14.—William Morgan, owner of an independent colliery at Audenried, which employs about 20 men, has agreed to yield to the demands of the mine workers and the men will not go out on strike.

Officers Elected.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At yesterday's session of the nineteenth annual national encampment of the Sons of Veterans the officers elected were: Commander-in-chief, E. A. Alexander, of Reading Pa.; senior vice commander, A. H. Rawitzer, of Omaha, Neb.; junior vice commander, Charles S. Davis, of Washington, D. C.; consul, Dan C. Cable, of Nelsonville, O.; C. J. Post, of Grand Rapids, Mch., and James A. Adams, of Atlantic City, N. J. Providence, R. I., was selected as the place of holding the next encampment.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive incertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.
For Member of Assembly,
THADDEUS F. MOORE.
For District Attorney,
JAMES P. McNARNEY.
For Prothonotary, etc.,
C. JAY GOODNOUGH.
For Coroner,
Dr. A. W. BAKER.
For Jury Commissioner,
DAVID S. LOGUE.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary.

NAMES OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

EAST WARD—A. C. BLUM; MIDDLE WARD—HARRY HEMPHILL; WEST WARD—HENRY AUCHU; DRIFTWOOD—S. G. McELWAIN; SHIPPEN—W. L. THOMAS; LUMBER—FRANK B. HOAG, Sterling Run; GROVE—H. H. ALDERFER, Sinnamahoning; PORTAGE—JOHN WYGANT, Sizerville; GIBSON—D. S. LOGUE, Driftwood.

NAMES OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

E. WARD—E. C. DAVISON, C. M. THOMAS; M. WARD—M. M. LARRABEE, ED. McNEARNEY; W. WARD—FRED A. HILL, T. F. MOORE; DRIFTWOOD—V. K. CORBETT, WALTER VOTHERS; SHIPPEN—B. L. SPENCE, FRANK LOCKWOOD; LUMBER CHAS. NORTON, ED. LANIGER, both at Cameron; GROVE—JOHN A. WYKOFF, E. L. LOSEY, Sinnamahoning; PORTAGE—GEO. EDWARDS, W. R. SIZER, Sizerville; GIBSON—JOHN B. WYKOFF, Sinnamahoning, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Driftwood.

POINTED COMMENT.

Issue hiding is by no means a new trick of the Democratic party.

‡ ‡

If predictions were only electoral votes Chairman Jones would be able to elect several Presidents this year.

‡ ‡

Bryan's speech of acceptance was devoted to explaining the platform, and now it will be time to explain the explanation.

‡ ‡

Dictator Croker sits on his Saratoga throne and his sway is as absolute as was Mr. Bryan's control of the Kansas City convention.

‡ ‡

Dick Croker is quick to attribute disloyalty to those members of Tammany who favored the nomination of an honest man for Governor of New York.

‡ ‡

Mr. Bryan says the Republican party puts the dollar before the man. So it does, and it is much better than placing an empty dinner pail before him.

‡ ‡

The cables between both Princeton and Gray Gables and the public are not working, so it is impossible to secure an ex-presidintial opinion of the Kansas City platform.

‡ ‡

Red shirtism in North Carolina and Goebelism in Kentucky are omitted from all of Mr. Bryan's speeches on "government without the consent of the governed."

‡ ‡

Senator Hoar's logical reasons for urging the election of McKinley and Roosevelt have had a rather depressing effect upon the Democratic editors. They have suddenly discovered that he is not a patriot.

‡ ‡

The plea that Mr. Bryan as President would not do the country so much harm but what the Republican party could step in and repair the damage is not an enticing one to the voters.

‡ ‡

Bryan is not so slow. He determined to have the band, the fireworks, the speeches, the whoops and hurrahs at the notification meeting rather than take any chances on a ratification meeting.

See the girls in another column carrying large baskets of grapes to a winery in Portugal for making wine. It is worth reading about. Speer of New Jersey makes wine from the same grape. His wines are unsurpassed by any in the world. 25-8w.

Blames it on The Tariff.

Mr. Emery blames the evils of the trusts on the tariff and is willing to kill the tariff to kill the trusts. His course would be like that of a boy, who "killed the goose's chicken because its father bit him."

It is an old theory of the rabid free traders that the tariff is father to the trusts, but it has no foundation in fact or logical theory. True, there could be no trusts in the United States under free trade, but it is also true that there would be a worse condition than all the trusts possible could produce under protection. Of course we could destroy the trusts by destroying the tariff. Similarly the farmer can kill the grasshoppers in his wheat by setting fire to the standing grain, and his wife can kill every cockroach, bed bug or flea in the house by burning it. Repeal the tariff, destroy the protected industries of the country, flood our markets with the product of foreign cheap labor and make our hives of industry as desolate as a grave yard in winter and every trust will dissolve. We will not fear the trusts then. "The beggar sighs in the presence of the robbers." But it will then come to pass that foreign trusts will tighten their grip on us and prices will be put up by combinations absolutely out of our control and worse than any trust system ever known in this country. Many years ago at a time when cut nails had little or no tariff on them they sold for eight cents a pound, and were nearly all imported. A tariff of six cents a pound was levied and the American nail works which sprung up soon competed with each other and brought down the price to three cents a pound. A few years ago many leading men, including Blaine and McKinley, Republicans, and Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, advocated a protective tariff on tin plate. Randall in one of his ablest speeches, said the entire market for tin plate in this country could be very soon supplied by our own mills. The McKinley bill put a high duty on tin plate and the American product took the place of the foreign product. The prices did not rise as predicted, but large consumers testified that the change made no appreciable difference in the market price of the plates. Mr. Emery's plan of killing to cure, will not be sustained by the voters. They will endorse any measure that promises to properly and effectually bridle corporations and punish the criminal acts of trusts or any other combinations or organizations, but they will not consent to remand our working people to such misery as they have just escaped by the merciful intervention of the present tariff law, for the purpose of killing off trusts. There is a more sensible remedy to reach.—Bradford Era.

EMERY AT CLINTONVILLE HARVEST HOME.

We take the following account of the action of candidate Lewis Emery at the Clintonville Harvest Home from Capt. McClintock's letter to the Oil City Derrick. It is correct and well written and explains itself:

"During the afternoon a rather exciting incident occurred, which resulted in at last getting a definite declaration from Mr. Emery in regard to Mr. Sibley's challenge to him for a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign.

"Soon after dinner Mr. H. J. McGill, who is one of the most highly respected citizens of Clinton township, and a staunch Republican—but whose sympathies have heretofore been entirely with Mr. Emery in this fight—approached D. K. Buchanan, Esq., secretary of the Republican County Committee, and stated to him that he had talked with a large number of people on both sides and that they were unanimous in their desire to have a meeting in the grove at an early date at which Mr. Emery and Mr. Sibley should appear and state their positions. Said he: 'Now, the people want this. They want to see these two gentlemen together; they want to hear them talk together, and explain everything that the people ought to know, and if it can be arranged I'll promise you they'll have a far bigger crowd than is here to-day. I wish you'd take this matter up and see if you can't arrange it.'

"Mr. Buchanan replied that 'he felt sure that Mr. Sibley would be only too glad to accept, and he would see him about it at once. But that he thought he was not the proper person to take the matter up with Mr. Emery.'

"To this Mr. McGill assented, and agreed that he would attend to the Emery side of it, if Mr. Sibley would consent to the proposal. Mr. Buchanan then laid the matter before Mr. Sibley, to which he replied: 'Any minute of any hour, of any day, between now and election, at any place that Mr. Emery will name or agree to, I will be only too glad to meet him in a discussion of the issues of the day.'

"These words were reported to Mr. McGill, who at once sought out Mr. Emery and laid the proposition before him. But instead of it being received in the fair and gentlemanly manner in which it was intended, what was Mr. McGill's surprise to find his advances met in the most intolerant and repellant manner, and himself made the object of suspicion, and vile abuse. Mr. Emery at first flatly refused to discuss anything with Mr. Sibley unless it was 'Trusts,' and afterwards declined even that, and said he would not discuss anything with him.

"He finally lost all control of himself and said to Mr. McGill: 'You mustn't think I'm a damned fool. I can see through your damned tricks. Your whole damned gang ain't smart enough to put me in a hole.'

"To say that Mr. McGill was astonished to have his motives misconstrued, and to thus be accused of being in a 'game' or 'trick' against the man whom he had intended to support, is expressing his feelings mildly. But he proved himself the much better man of the two, and kept his temper admirably, trying to explain that he was only trying to carry out the expressed wish of the people, and that he could not see what there was in it so very objectionable to Mr. Emery. But no amount of explanation could pacify the latter, and he continued to rage and fume for the rest of the day."

"Who Will Haul Down The Flag?"

(Extracts from remarks of Hon. J. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, in daily Congressional Record, February 1, 1900.)

Shall we keep the Philippine Archipelago and Puerto Rico? Every foot. No nation on the globe has higher rights or better title to a rod of soil. We hold by a double claim—the right of conquest and the right of purchase. My belief is that where once our banner's shadow has fallen, there will survive a race of freemen. And I should hold Cuba until stability, order, the protection of life, property, and good government were assured.

And again I echo the President's query, "Who would haul down the flag?" Who planted it there? What Cabinet council? What warrior? What statesman? What Senator or Representative? What body of men framed any plan of conquest? The cries of suffering humanity, ground down beneath the iron heel of oppression, rang in our ears, and we stopped our ears. Their groans we heard, but we answered not. We saw them stripped and wounded on our way to Jericho, and like the priest and Levite passed by on the other side. Not unheard at the throne of heaven were those groans and prayers.

In order to awaken us from our torpor and almost criminal indifference the Almighty permitted the enemies of His wrath to hurtle their thunderbolts under the bows of the Maine lying peacefully at anchor in Habana Harbor. Nor keenest sighted statesman nor most daring warrior had even contemplated the possibility of gain, growth, or greatness to us as a nation to come out of the war of which the blowing up of the Maine was the first declaration.

These lands and people, unworthily ruled, were, in the wisdom of the Almighty, to pass from the house of Saul to that of David. God and the valor of American arms gave us this territory, not because we are a nation altogether free, altogether pure and blameless, but because, working through human instrumentalities, He has given it to the boldest, freest, most progressive, most enlightened, and most Christian of all the nations of the present age.

Sir, I am an optimist. My belief is that on this continent God has willed to plant a people who shall carry the arts of peace and the story of the cross to the nations of the earth. You depreciate war not more than myself; but, sir, under certain conditions war is to the body politic what the plowshare in the mellowed mold is to the husbandman. Noxious growths and thorns and briars must be exterminated and uprooted, that the fairer fruitage may develop.

Within the bosom of our soil the Almighty has stored, through countless ages, the treasuries of minerals. From her breast, clothed with forests and golden with ripening harvest, He will house and feed a race which will hasten the dawn of that morning when through a thousand cycles war shall be banished, the swords beat into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and men, until time shall be no more, shall look into the eyes of each other and recognize the bonds of brotherhood. We go forth as a nation, not to teach the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, but to make men fit to survive.

Do gentlemen recognize the fact that in one hundred years from to-day this will be a nation of 400,000,000 souls? With such a soil, with such material resources, and such a people, who would haul down the flag from enlarged boundaries? Who would environ and stifle between two oceans the energies of such a civilization? Who would pent up its powers within the confines of a continent?

It is hoped that a very full house will greet Byron King next Monday evening. He is a man of established reputation and will give a new program. So if you have heard him before, come and hear him again, it will pay you.

These cold nights remind us of our winter undergarments. If you find it necessary to lay in a new stock this fall remember that N. Seger keeps a line worthy of your examination.

All who heard Byron King on his previous visit to Emporium will welcome his return when they recall his masterful rendition of all sorts of selections.

"Dear Boy" Letters.

My Dear Boy—In your last letter you say that old man Skinner, your employer, says that he "doesn't see what a farmer can be thinking of to vote for McKinley when the trusts are squeezing the life out of the farmer and the country is drifting right into imperialism every day."

You want to know how to answer him. Well, I will tell you what to say to him and then I have a few words to say to you.

Ask Mr. Skinner if he remembers that that in 1896 he sold that sorrel mare that used to work on the nigh side with old Jim for $45. Ask him whether the sorrel wasn't a better horse than that bay that he sold to Crawford the other day for $80. Remind him that he sold his wool in 1896 for 14 cents, and that he sold this year for 27 cents and kicked like a steer because he didn't get 30.

Gently suggest that he sold a couple of steers in 1896 for $3 25 per hundred, and that they were as good as those splendid fellows that he sold last week for $5.10.

The old man runs a huckster wagon into Nelsonville and sells produce to the miners' wives. Ask him if he remembers that four years ago a woman would come out to the wagon and say:

"Can you let me have a peck of potatoes and trust me till John gets work?"

Remind him that the same woman comes out now and says: "Give me three dozen of eggs and two pounds of butter. What are those peaches worth? I'll take a basketful of them. Give me a peck of those tomatoes. How much does it all come to? Here's your money. When are you going to bring in some veal? John likes veal for breakfast."

Ask him if he doesn't know that more money has been paid out as wages to working men during the past year than in any other year in the history of the Hocking Valley. Ask him whether a considerable part of this money hasn't found its way into his capacious pocketbook.

Remind him that he told me that whenever the Mayhew farm is put up for sale he intends to bid on that upper eighty that joins his, and that he has made enough money in the last two years to pay for it.

And then gently suggest that he does not appear to be suffering much from imperialism or trusts either. Tell him that perhaps he had better let well enough alone. Tell him not to vote for what he doesn't want. Tell him that when trade is good and business confidence strong and healthful, it is not wise to tear the whole thing down by giving the administration into untried hands.

I think that this is the only kind of argument that will touch old man Skinner, but you, my boy, have a larger soul. I want to say some other things to you.

My boy, thank God that you live in a country prosperous at home and honored abroad, and never so prosperous and honored as now.

When you come to vote this fall, remember that the national credit has reached its highest point; that the work of American laborers has gained its highest reward, and that the glory of American arms on land and sea has been most widely maintained under the wise, thoughtful, patriotic administration of William McKinley.

Remember that his administration is carrying out the principles and policy of the Republican party.

Remember that the blood of four generations of American soldiers runs in your veins, and then vote so that you will not be ashamed of your vote on the day after election.

YOUR FATHER.

Reward.

We, the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us, two 25 cent boxes of Baxter's Mandraks Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction. L. Taggart. R. C. Dodson. 34-25ly

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mrs. A. M. Bailey, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. A. M. Bailey, late of Grove township, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to O. L. Bailey, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

O. L. BAILEY,
Administrator,
Sinnamahoning, Pa.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors for Administrator,
Emporium, Pa., August 30th, 1900. 29-6t

Pretty Children

"We have three children. Before the birth of the last one my wife used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND. If you had the pictures of our children, you could see at a glance that the last one is healthiest, prettiest and finest-looking of them all. My wife thinks Mother's Friend is the greatest and grandest remedy in the world for expectant mothers."—Written by a Kentucky Attorney-at-Law.



MOTHER'S FRIEND prevents nine-tenths of the suffering incident to childbirth. The coming mother's disposition and temper remain unruffled throughout the ordeal, because this relaxing, penetrating liniment relieves the usual distress. A good-natured mother is pretty sure to have a good-natured child. The patient is kept in a strong, healthy condition, which the child also inherits. Mother's Friend takes a wife through the crisis quickly and almost painlessly. It assists in her rapid recovery, and wards off the dangers that so often follow delivery.

Sold by druggists for $1 a bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Send for our free illustrated book written expressly for expectant mothers.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.



YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

Special Hobbies

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.
J. L FOBERT, Manager,
Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

Red Cross Tansy Pills

FOR Suppressed Menstruation
PAINFUL Menstruation
And a PREVENTIVE for FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.
Are Safe and Reliable. Perfectly Harmless
Purely Vegetable! Never Fail!

The Ladies' Relief.

PRICE $1.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money refunded if not as we say.
Vin de Cinchona Co.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Sold by L. Taggart. 25-26t

SAFE SURE
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
P.O.BOX 594
HARRISBURG, PA.
CURES ALL DRINK AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.
NEWLY FURNISHED NEW MANAGEMENT

Closing Out Sale of Summer Goods.

AT THE

H. C. OLMSTED STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WAISTS AND CAPES.

Shirt Waists,
Crash and Duck Skirts,
Spring and Fall Capes,
etc., etc.
Waists that were 75c now 50c.
Waists that were $1.00, now 75c.
Waists that were $1.35, now $1.00.
Crash Skirts that were 50c now 40c.
Crash Skirts that were $1.00, now 75c.
Crash Skirts that were $1.15 and $1.25 now 90c.

BEAUTIFUL SILK CAPES.

Capes that were $3.00, now $2.25.
Capes that were $3.50, now $2.75.
Capes that were $5.50, now $4.00.
Capes that were $7.00, now $5.00
A large line of
Percales,
Ginghams,
Silk Waist
Patterns, etc.,
to close out quick.

Yours truly,

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
Assignee.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,
Near P. & E. Depot.

A Great Reduction Sale!

In order to reduce stock so that I can have room for my large stock of fall goods, I will clean out my immense line, covering two large floors and a large ware room, at very low prices. Having had an unprecedented sale of goods this season, for the reason that I sell

BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

than others. (not cheap trash, but good goods at low prices.) As it is impossible for me to quote prices on all my goods, I will just give you few as samples:

GOOD HARD WOOD BEDS, - - - $2.00.
FINE COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, - - $2.00.
BED SPRINGS AT - - - - - $2.00.
ROCKING CHAIRS FROM 75b UP.

Bedroom Suites, solid oak, at the very lowest prices. Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Hall Racks, Carpets, Linoleum, Oil Cloth—in fact everything that goes to make up a first-class Furniture Store. Don't take my word for it; don't take anybody else's word for it, but come and see for yourself and be convinced that this is the

CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS IN THE STATE.

Being in the Furniture business in this town for many, many years, our reputation for reliable goods and honest dealing is too well known to need further mention and if you need anything in the furniture line, get our prices before purchasing.

☞BIG BRICK BLOCK, Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.

GEO. J. LaBAR.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 11, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye, "	60
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	37
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..



Only the purest drugs are good for sick people. They can't afford to experiment. You may safely trust your prescriptions with us. We make a specialty of this work and are proud of the success we have achieved.

Doctors appreciate the care and accuracy with which their prescriptions are compounded and that accounts for our large trade.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A TALE OF A RAT.

While I was in the drug store
Of Mrs. M. A. Rockwell,
I heard a stampede of a score or more,
How many, I couldn't tell.

I was sure it was a chariot race,
And one of "tit for tat,"
But Mrs. Rockwell, with a smile on her face,
Said, "the girls are killing a rat."

It was just overhead you see,
And nothing to break the sound,
And that is why it seemed to me
So many were around.

I really ne're could tell you,
No matter how I might try,
How the chairs and tables flew,
And how those girls did fly.

It made me think of a skating rink,
And then of a falling wall,
It surpassed what one might say or think,
And I never could describe it all.

***

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Ralph Fornwalt has returned to Emporium.

Chas. Fry, of Port Allegany, is visiting in town.

Dennis Slattery, of St. Marys, was in town on day last week.

Mrs. Ed. Blinzler and son are visiting her parents at St. Marys this week.

Miss Nellie Mullen, of Buffalo, is visiting her grandpa Mr. Henry Edgcomb on Fifth street.

Mrs. Jennie King and son, of Mercer, are visiting A. E. Grose and family. Mrs. King is sister of Mrs. Gross.

Mr. E. G. Coleman was called to Waren last week as a witness in an important law suit. The case was settled.

S. S. Miller, of Driftwood, was in town on Tuesday. We did not see his pockets bulged out with rambos—wonder if they are scarce.

Miss Eva Yates, of Buffalo, formerly bookkeeper for the Climax Powder Company at this place, visited in town this week, guest of Mrs. S. S. Smith.

Mrs. Thos. Gallagher entertained at five o'clock tea, Tuesday, a number of lady friends in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. H. DeLong, who shortly returns to her Florida home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepperman, who visited their son John Pepperman and family at this place the past several weeks, returned to their home at Williamsport last Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Lulu H. Fulton who spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Healy, at this place returned to her home in Chicago, last Monday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Lena Healy.

Thos. H. Norris, of Portland Mills, visited in town on Sunday, guest of C. C. Fay and wife. He met his wife and son at this place on Monday morning. Their friends will be pleased to learn that their child has greatly improved with the treatment received in Philadelphia.

John Ulrich, of Spring street, is the happy pappa of a nine pound girl. She made her advent into the world Sept. 4th, and John says she belongs to "dot leedle German bandt." The Climax Powder Company will no doubt get twenty-eight boxes of ⅛ per day from John's hopper now.

Yesterday morning the PRESS sanctum was visited by two esteemed friends and jolly good fellows—Dan'l Webster and W. A. Sprung. We were glad to meet them and exceedingly pleased to hear that Dad Sprung had decided to lease the mill pond and go into the duck business on a large scale. Friend Webster is greatly interested in Emporium's stock exchange and initiated Pap before returning home.

Mrs. G. S. Allen is visiting her parents at Allenville, N. Y.

Miss Mary O'Byrne, of Boston, is visiting her parents at this place.

Miss Sue Burkle, clerk in Climax office, is enjoying a trip up the lakes.

Miss Mary Davison returned to Wilson college, at Chambersburg, last Friday.

Miss Anna Metzger and her friend Miss Winward, returned to Boston yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shives are enjoying a visit to Erie, Cleveland and other points.

Harry Fahnstock departed Sunday night for Chambersburg to visit relatives for a few weeks.

Miss Mary Crotly, of Salamanca, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Blinzler, at this place.

Misses Eva and Lotta Brooks, of Sinnamahoning, were guests of Mrs Lulu H. Fulton last week.

Miss Grace Leet accompanied by Miss Mary Groves, of Coudersport, left yesterday for Wilson college, at Chambersburg.

Chas. Norton, John R. Libby and J. H. Desmond, of Sterling Run, while visiting in town last Friday made the PRESS office a social visit.

Mrs. W. Grant Egbert and daughter sailed from New York city last Saturday for Paris, where she will remain for one year or more to pursue her musical studies.

Maurice Montgomery, who has been visiting his sister, Miss Alice Montgomery, at this place, left this morning for his home in Mexico, where he is employed as engineer on the Mexican Northern R. R.

Rev. Ira T. Walker and wife, of Smethport, were guests of Geo A. Walker and family several days last week. The Rev. gentleman is Mr. Walker's cousin and is pastor of M. E. church at Smethport.

Notes and News.

Jos. C. Sibley stands for William McKinley. Upon what platform does Mr. Emery stand?

The people would like Mr. Emery to say for whom he intends to vote for President, McKinley or Bryan.

The PRESS notices in this week's issue of the Independent that Mr. Emery is opposed to President McKinley's foreign policy and will oppose the Republican policy of expansion, or in other words is in favor of giving up the Philippine Islands, territory of which Uncle Sam bought and paid for. You would haul down the American flag, would you? Of course you would.

The Independent scribbler feels awful bad about "Sibley's drips." Having tasted them to the fullness thereof, his mouth waters for just one more taste. Don't worry, Mr. Emery too well knows how you expended (?) that same "molasses" two years ago to trust *your* gang. Narry a cent will you handle, only just enough to lead you on—a taste, "as it were." No "division and silence" in this game.

Mr. Emery: If elected to Congress will you vote with the Republicans upon organization of the House or with the democrats? Did you or did you not pledge yourself to the democratic congressional delegates to vote with the democratic party upon organization of Congress? Will you or will you not vote for the election of a Republican speaker of Congress, upon whom devolves the duty of appointing the committees? If elected to Congress are you not pledged to "deal" with the democratic managers?

Will Resume.

Miss May Gould will return from her summer vacation next Monday and desires to inform her music scholars that her lessons will resume Monday, Oct. 1st.

A Smoker.

The Maccabees held a smoker last Friday evening in their lodge room, and we are authorized to announce that there are a few "smokers" left, and those who attend next Friday evening may enjoy them.

Serious Accident.

Last Friday, Mr. J. J. Schwab, a highly respected farmer who resides near Cameron, met with a serious accident while driving home from Emporium. When near the Wiley basin his team became frightened at an approaching train and made an attempt to get away. Mr. Schwab was thrown from his wagon and dragged quite a distance, being severely bruised. The horses became detached from the wagon which was thrown down the steep embankment and completely demolished. Mr. Schwab was conueyed to his home through the kindness of Mrs. J. S. Wiley. Dr. Smith reports the injured man improving.

Death's Doings.

CREIGHTON.

Michael Creighton, aged about 75 years, died at the family residence in this place, Friday morning, after an illness of only a few weeks. Mr. Creighton has resided in Emporium for many years and was always a quiet, industrious and good citizen. We had been intimately acquainted with the deceased for many years and greatly esteemed his friendship. Deceased leaves a wife and three daughters, Miss Margaret at home; Mrs. Thos. Mullen, Clarendon; Mrs. M. J. Byrnes, Mt. Alton, Pa., and a brother, Con. Creighton, of Falls Creek, Pa. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended. Interment was made in St. Mark's cemetery.

Is the Independent supporting Mr. Emery for its health? Or, is the "bond and bondage" contract in full force?

No use shivering and shaking when a few cents will supply you with ample underwear for the winter and save you many times their price in medicines, if you buy of N. Seger.

New fall styles ladies and Misses Hats at Mrs. Bardwell's. No formal stated opening, but the latest, most stylish designs will arrive daily from now on.

The Democratic county convention is in session as we go to press and will go through the form of nominating a ticket to be knocked down by the people Nov. 6th.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the most trustworthy candidate, and a man that any voter can conscientiously support. When a man flops from one party to another and is at once given the nomination for the highest office obtainable at the time, there is something rotten in the deal, there is unlawful scheming on the face of it; there is a nigger in the woodpile. Elect Mr. Emery and you will have a man who will represent the district in an honest manner, and he is no demagogue."

That was under the date of Sept. 12th. May I call your attention to a letter received by me, dated July 23rd of this year, from the editor of the Weekly Gazette, of Driftwood, Pa. It reads as follows:

MR. J. C. SIBLEY, Franklin, Pa.:

Dear Sir:—The campaign is now on and the 27th district promises to furnish a battle royal for Congress. I am conducting a paper which has since 1876 been run as a neutral paper. It covers this end of the district in fine shape. What will you give for the exclusive use of the Gazette during the fall campaign? Last fall I rented two columns to each party at the rate of 20 cents per line, allowing me to remain neutral but as you are both Republicans I am willing to throw my support to the one who can see the most in it. The paper is read by people of all parties and should be the best paper in the county to reach the voters. By securing the Gazette you will have the support of two of the three papers published in the county, and will know that the money expended will be used in your behalf. It is said that not one-tenth of the money spent here during the last campaign ever went out of the hands of those who were to distribute it. Hoping to hear from you soon I remain, yours truly.

JOS. S. JOHNSTON.

I have not answerd this letter and I shall never answer such letter.

Now, what do you suppose I care when the Joseph S. Johnstons publish their denunciations? (Great applause.)

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Now my friends, you have some charitable organizations. You have your labor unions and your benevolent associations formed for the purpose of bringing great blessings to our common brotherhood. You shall not have to depend upon those who for such purposes publish such utterances and stultify the common honesty that ought to pertain to man. Allow me to make this suggestion kindly. I suppose the labor unions of the city of Bradford always have abundant means to help some worthy brother or some worthy cause. We shall lift politics out of the lower domain and bring it up where it can look into the face of honest manhood. I want you to help me to this joint discussion, therefore, I will make you this offer: The minute you bring me Mr. Emery's acceptance of my invitation I will contribute to your union $1,000 in cash. If the labor unions cannot bring enough influence to bear on him, then let some of the other benevolent associations try it, and whoever first secures the acceptance will have the $1,000 to dispose of in the name of sweet charity and there will be no corruption in such use of money. (Applause.)

A BOOMERANG.

When Mr. Sibley was quoting the Driftwood Gazette's complimentary remarks concerning Mr. Emery and his candidacy a party of Emeryites who had been "planted" ostensibly for the purpose of interrupting Mr. Sibley and humiliating him, set up a howl of applause which they kept up for some time. Mr. Sibley smiled and said, "Go on, boys, I would not give much for you if you did not applaud at the mention of Mr. Emery's name. He is your fellow townsman; but you won't applaud when I get through with this." Mr. Sibley read on, being frequently interrupted. When he laid down the clipping and began to read the letter which offered to sell out to Mr. Sibley the Emeryites were still as mice. They were the humiliated ones then, and Farmer Dean and others of the Emery rooters were not in a mood to howl. But the Republicans did the shouting then. It was their turn to yell and they did so with a will.

Hon. I. K. Hockley, in last week's Independent, worries greatly because the editor of this journal consulted his own sweet will and declined to enter the field as a candidate for Member of Assembly. If the political prophet of Cameron county was so anxious for a "walk-over," as he expresses it, why did he show the white feather and refuse to accept the nomination at the hands of his party when we entered the field as the nominee of the Republican party in 1894? You made such a gallant contest against Hon. J. C. Johnson and was entitled to and urged to accept the customary second term. If we are so easily "walked-over" you should not dare others to do that you have not the sand to do yourself. We are proud of the loyal support we received from the non-purchasable people of this county, especially in 1896 and 1898, and the past has demonstrated the fact that in spite of the wholesale debauchery of the voters we have kept you exceedingly busy to "walk-over" us. We suppose our friend's fond desire for that senatorial nomination caused him to muse to himself, "I'll run away and live to fight (my friends) some other day." Our friend is not consistent in his argument. Try again.

New Parsonage.

It looks now as though the Wesleyan Methodist parsonage in Rich Valley is to be something more than talk. A beautiful site has been secured adjoining the church which was obtained through the generosity of Mr. Josiah Howard and wife as a gift. The work of digging the cellar began last week and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Zinc and Grinding Make

Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand.

The Independent has much to say about "pliable papers" supporting Mr. Sibley. Every journal in the district that supported Hon. C. W. Stone, two years ago, to-day supports Mr. Sibley. The Independent should call off its fool contributors before the PRESS will be forced to ask some pointed questions. This nonsensical rot of impugning the motives of always reliable, consistent Republican papers may be democratic politics, but it smells rotten.

Tickets for the Byron King entertainment will be on sale this week; price, 25 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents extra, on sale at H. S. Lloyd's from Saturday noon. Doors open at 7:30; entertainment begins at 8 o'clock.

D. E. OLMSTED,
61 Fourth St., East,
NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

We have determined to have a
SCHOOL OPENING SALE
of the celebrated
Black Cat Hose.
The best wearing stocking for boys. 3 thread at knees, heels and toes. Once tried, always wanted.

Our usual line of white and colored outings, and GENERAL DRY GOODS.

We are clearing out our
$1.00 SHIRT WAISTS AT 50 CENTS.

We always carry a good assortment of Muslin Underwear and Infants white slips, long frocks, etc., at our usual low prices.

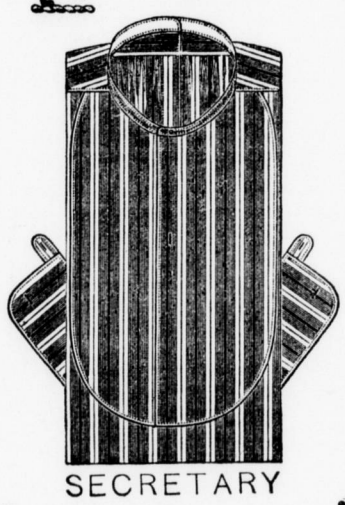
We have a nice line of French Flannels suitable for Shirt Waists.

NEW GOODS arriving almost daily.

All colors in Mercerized goods.

D. E. Olmsted,
EMPORIUM, PA.

R. SEGER & SON,
FASHIONABLE
Clothiers and Furnishers,
Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.
New FALL Styles
Embracing everything in Clothing and Furnishing line now opened. Nothing like it ever seen in this county. Call and see the new styles in Neckwear, Collars, etc. We are sole agents for the
LION BRAND SHIRTS
"LION BRAND"
TRADE MARK



SECRETARY
We are agents for
THE MAC HURDLE FULL DRESS SHIRTS.
And call the attention of our customers to this excellent line of wear. Those who desire a first-class article can now be accommodated.
R. SEGER & SON,
Emporium, Pa.

AFTER THE BATTLE
Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

KITCHEL'S LINIMENT
The King Liniment of all time. Crowned with amazing success.

NO OIL! NO GREASE!
NO OFFENSIVE ODOR!

It is the Greatest Liniment for Family Use. It is also the greatest Liniment for horses and other animals.

It has no equal. It is the cheapest. It makes the weak strong. It disappoints none. It is a household panacea It is the horse's friend. Its friends are any and all who use it.

As far ahead of other liniments, oils, salves and ointments at present in the market, as a mowing machine is ahead of a sickle.

Conquors rheumatism, lameness, stiff joints, cuts, lame back, saltrheum, sprains, bruises, chilblains, wounds, sores, ulcers, headache, chapped hands, toothache, neuralgia, burns, sore throat, galls, corns, bites and stings of insects, itch, eruptions, dandruff, contracted muscles and inflamation, shampoos and grows the hair and relieves all pain like magic.

LEET & CO., Agents,
East Emporium, Pa.
30-2t

PERSONAL ATTENTION.
PERSONAL INTEREST.
QUICK DELIVERY.
DAY'S
CLEANLINESS.
FRESH STOCK.
GOOD VARIETY.
NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THE BEST, is Day's Motto.

Whatever comes from this house can be depended upon. The risk is ours, not yours. Everything must be as represented. Money back if not satisfactory. The best is cheapest according to our experience, and that's what you get when you trade with us. And we feel safe in guaranteeing to save you money in the long run.

PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, GRAPES
and such other fruit as is to be had, arriving daily. Early Crawford peaches, Bartlett pears and the earlier varieties of plums are practically over.
LATE CRAWFORD PEACHES arriving in fine condition. Quality good. Prices firm.
GRAPES are coming in fine and prices reasonable.
LOMBARD PLUMS and a few other varieties are yet to be had, but will not last much longer. If wanted, order at once.
CAULIFLOWER scarce and high. PICKLING ONIONS now in.
PEPPERS in any quantity. Cheap. TOMATOES ripe or green. All sound and fine stock, from our own gardens.
Pure Spices and Pickling Vinegar.
Telephone 6, Fourth St.
J. H. DAY.

AVARICIOUS COMPETITORS
Persist in immitating our Sale and Prices in their desperate effort to stop the
RUSH OF BUSINESS TO THIS STORE.
We have plainly shown the difference that exist between MONOPOLY PRICES and FAIR PRICES. The people refuse to longer patronize the
Arrogant Dictators of Extortionate Prices.
We understand the wants of the RICH and respect and protect the interest of the POOR, having a graded stock to suit all classes.

OUR INDICATORS.

Bed Room suites, 3 pieces,	$13 to $100	Brass and Iron Beds,	$3.50 to $50.00
Dining Tables,	$4.00 to 50.00	Wood Beds,	3.00 to 10.00
Dining Chairs, each,	$1.00 to $16.00	Dressers,	8.00 to 40.00
Bed Springs,	$1.25 to $8.00	Couches,	5.00 to 25.00
Mattresses,	$2.50 to $30.00	Side Boards,	$15.00 to $100.00

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
IRON BED, SPRINGS, COTTON TOP MATTRESS - - $7.50
COUCHES, 4 COLOR VELOUR, SPRING EDGE, TOW STUFFED, $5.50
Come and see this peerless stock—the talk of the town.
WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.
Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!
FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, - - - - - - - $36.
Remember the place, next door to the
ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.
RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.
THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,
BERNARD EGAN, Manager,
EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

BY THE SEA.

I sat by the sea when the sun shone bright
And flooded its depths with a blaze of light.
And the golden sheen and emerald green
Like gems in the crown of a fairy queen
Flashed forth in glittering splendor;
And the soft winds sighed o'er the shining tide,
And the murm'ring waves to the breeze replied
In tones that were low and tender.

I stood by the sea when the moon was high,
And the stars shone out from the midnight sky,
And a wondrous sight was that shimmering light
That flashed from the crests of the surges bright,
Like stars in trembling motion;
And the moon's soft ray on the waters lay,
And its gleaming track made a bright highway
Across the slumbering ocean.

I stood by the sea when the lightning flashed,
And the waves ran high, and the thunder crashed,
And the blinding spray, that was dashed away
By the howling wind, in the furious fray
Brought death to the hardy toiler;
When his ship at last by the stormy blast,
A dismantled wreck on the rocks was cast,
A prey to the ruthless spoiler.

The beautiful sea! The treacherous sea!
A joy and a terror it is to me;
A beautiful sight, by day or by night,
Is the tranquil sea, by whose margin bright
The fisherman loves to wander;
A terrible thing when its rage doth bring
The angel of death with his sable wing
To darken the homesteads yonder.
—W. C. Newsam, in Golden Days.

THE STURGIS WAGER
A DETECTIVE STORY.

By EDGAR MORETTE.

Copyright, 1899, by Frederick A. Stokes Co.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

When the reporter came within sight of the safe, Dunlap was closely inspecting the lock. Presently he uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"What is it?" asked Sturgis.

"I don't understand it," said Dunlap. "I cannot open the safe. The lock seems all right; but—"

"Perhaps the combination has been changed."

"Apparently it has," admitted the banker; "but how came it to be changed on a week day, and without my knowledge?"

"That is rather significant, isn't it?" suggested the reporter.

"Significant? What do you mean?" exclaimed Dunlap, excitedly.

"I mean that Arbogast was a defaulter. What his system of defrauding the bank was I do not yet know; but an examination of the books will no doubt reveal this; and I should advise you, Mr. Dunlap, to lose no time in having it made."

"But," argued Dunlap, anxiously, "I tell you the books were examined last week."

"Yes; by Arbogast's accomplice."

"What, Chatham his accomplice?" exclaimed Dunlap, faintly.

"Chatham was in the plot beyond a doubt," answered Sturgis. "So long as no one had access to the books except his accomplice Chatham, of course Arbogast felt secure. But when, yesterday, the announcement was made that after the beginning of the new year his books would pass to the custody of another man, he saw that the game was up."

The men had returned to the president's office.

"Those are his very words," continued the reporter; "those he telegraphed to Chatham yesterday, as you will see if you hold before that mirror this sheet of blotting paper which I found on Arbogast's desk."

Dunlap, with an unsteady hand, took the blotting paper; and, holding it before the glass, studied the reflection intently.

"What do you make out?" asked Sturgis.

"Nothing whatever," replied the banker, promptly.

"What?" exclaimed the reporter; "do you mean to say that you do not distinguish any marks on the blotting paper?"

"I mean to say that I do not see anything to which I can attach any semblance of a meaning. The blotting paper has been used, and, of course, there are ink marks upon it; but, as far as I can see, these are wholly disconnected. They are entirely void of sense to my eyes, at any rate."

"Examine the blotter again carefully in this direction," said Sturgis, drawing an imaginary line upon the mirror, "and pay no attention to any other marks which seem to cross these lines. Now do you see anything?"

The banker examined the image in the mirror for some time before replying.

"If I allow my imagination to enter into play, I can complete several isolated letters."

"Will you dictate these while I note them here. Be careful to distinguish between capital and lower-case letters. Also separate the lines, and state whether letters come close together or are separated by a space."

"Very well," agreed Dunlap, who then proceeded to read off the letters he saw in the reflection of the blotter in the mirror.

When he had finished, Sturgis handed him the paper, upon which were transcribed the letters he had dictated. They presented the appearance shown below:

D 1 ·
s Ch m
, y y
G e p t m t y
c r r th ll s s
r r y
J g t

"Well," said the banker, "if you can make anything out of that gibberish, your imagination is more active than mine."

"It is not a question of imagination," said Sturgis; "let us proceed systematically. Here is a telegram blank detached from a pad I found on Arbogast's desk. Compare its size with the outline of the marks on the blotter, and you will see, in the first place, that the message would just fit snugly on this sheet. Next, you will probably admit that the first line of marks on the blotter probably contain a date; the second, a name; the third, an address; the last, a signature, and the intermediate lines, a message."

"I am quite willing to concede so much; for no business man would be likely to write a telegram differently."

"Very well. Now, then, let me hold this blank so that the reflection of its vertical rulings may appear just above the image of the message. These lines, remember, separate the words of the message. Extend them mentally, and note how they divide the letters of the blotter. Will you hold these sheets while I transcribe the result?"

In a few minutes more the reporter had drawn several lines on his copy of the reflection in the mirror.

"I don't see that you are any better off now than you were before," remarked Dunlap, examining the result.

"Wait a minute. These vertical lines, we say, divide the words of the message. There are five words to the line; only two on the last line before the signature; that is to say, 12 words in the message. Now, consider the first word. Evidently the 'G' begins this word since it is a capital; and the flourish on the tail of the 'e' tells us plainly enough where the word ends. Note the space between the 'G' and the 'e.' Have you ever taken the trouble to ascertain how constant in any given handwriting is the space occupied by the different letters? Try it some time. Count the characters which you have written in a number of different lines, reckoning spaces and punctuation marks each as one character, and observe how closely the results will tally. Basing my conclusions on this fact, I may safely affirm that the first word of the message is 'Game,' 'Gave,' 'Give,' or some other word of four letters beginning with 'G' and ending with 'e.' I shall proceed to fill up the balance of the message as I read it between the letters."

Sturgis wrote slowly and carefully for a few minutes.

"There; behold the result."

The message had now assumed this form:

Dec. 31, 1896.
Thomas Chatham,
——, B'way, City.
Game up Meet me to-day
corner South and Wall streets
J. W. Arbogast.

"Compare this with the reflection of the original and tell me if you do not now detect various isolated marks and incomplete letters, all of which tally with the text I have inserted here."

Dunlap made the comparison.

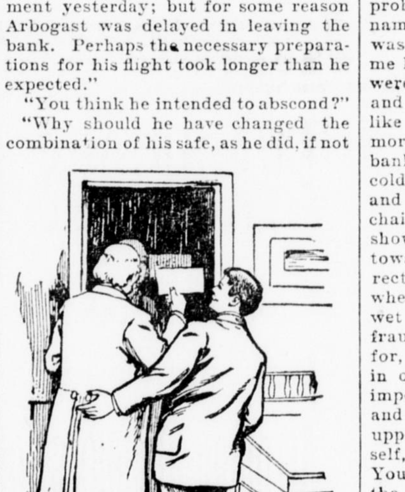
"I am obliged to admit that your conclusions now appear plausible," he reluctantly admitted.

Sturgis shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, call them plausible, and let us proceed. Chatham kept the appointment yesterday; but for some reason Arbogast was delayed in leaving the bank. Perhaps the necessary preparations for his flight took longer than he expected."

"You think he intended to abscond?"

"Why should he have changed the combination of his safe, as he did, if not



"WHAT DO YOU MAKE OUT?" ASKED STURGIS.

to give himself as much time as possible to reach a place of comparative safety before the books could be examined?" asked Sturgis. "Chatham, becoming impatient, forgot the dictates of prudence and started for the bank to ascertain the cause of his accomplice's delay. He met Arbogast at the Wall street door. The two men reentered, Arbogast setting down his satchel in the vestibule and leaving the outer door ajar, as Quinlan found it a few minutes later, when he stole the satchel. I have every reason to believe that it was at Chatham's request that the men returned. He wished to use the telephone, and he did so."

"Your story is connected, and it is certainly not lacking in details," said Dunlap, incredulously; "in fact, the details are far too abundant for the evidence thus far advanced."

"Every one of the details is based upon facts," replied Sturgis. "What I have accomplished thus far has been simple enough, because luck has favored us. Yesterday being cleaning day at the bank, the floors were scrubbed some time during the afternoon, before Arbogast was ready to leave and before Chatham had arrived. It thus happens that almost every footstep of the two men has remained faintly but distinctly outlined upon the wet floors, which have since dried, preserving the record. The detectives last night obliterated a portion of this record, but they have left traces enough for our purpose. If you care to crawl around on all fours as I did you can readily distinguish these traces for yourself."

"No, thank you," answered the banker. "I prefer to take your word for this part of the evidence."

"Then I shall resume my story," said Sturgis. "The footprints show that Arbogast stood at his desk while the scrubbing was going on. We may safely say it was after half-past four o'clock when he started to leave the bank; for otherwise it is presumable that Chatham would have waited for him at the corner of South and Wall streets, as he was asked to do in the bookkeeper's telegram. He first walked over to the safe and closed it, changing the combination, so that the lock could not be opened until he had had a fair start. Next he went to the clerks' room for his hat and coat and for the satchel in which he had packed just the few necessities for immediate use in his flight. He started to leave the building through the Exchange place door; but probably remembered that the Wall street door was not locked, and went back to lock it. As he was about to close the outer door, Chatham arrived on the scene, and the two men reentered, as we have already seen. The footprints tell their story fully and absolutely, their chronological order being established by the occasional obliteration of a footprint in one trail by another in a subsequent trail. The two men walked back into the room in which we now are. Their actions after this will be clearer to you if you will follow on this diagram."

CHAPTER XI.

A RECONSTRUCTED DRAMA.

As he spoke, Sturgis handed Dunlap the sheet of paper upon which he had traced a plan of the Knickerbocker bank.

"From this point on," he continued, "I have indicated the various trails on the diagram. The dotted lines represent Arbogast's footprints; the continuous lines show Chatham's trail."

"How can you distinguish between the two?" inquired Dunlap.

"There is no difficulty about that," replied Sturgis. "The differences are very marked. I know Arbogast's foot because I have seen it; and I know that the other one is Chatham's because you recognized the man from the description I gave of him."

"Yes, I know. But how could you describe him so accurately when you have never seen him?"

"I shall come to that presently," said Sturgis, smiling; "you must let me tell my story in my own way, if I am to tell it connectedly"

"Very well," said the banker, resignedly. "Hold on, though," he exclaimed; "you speak of two sets of trails; but what is this third set of lines, marked by alternate dots and dashes?"

"They represent the traces of a third individual, who will appear upon the scene later on. He has not yet received his cue. But, since you mention him, we may put him down in the cast as 'X,' the unknown quantity of the problem; for I do not yet know his name. Now, then; let me see. Where was I? Your interruption has made me lose the thread. Oh, yes; the men were in this room. Arbogast, nervous and excited, paced back and forth, like a caged animal. Chatham was more collected. It was warm in the bank, as compared with the intense cold outside; he removed his overcoat and threw it over the back of that chair in the corner. This fact is shown by the direction of the footsteps toward the chair, and by a mark directly below the arm of the chair where the garment trailed upon the wet floor. Chatham's carelessness was fraught with serious consequences; for, as luck would have it, there was, in one of the pockets of his coat, an important letter, which slipped out and fell upon the floor superscription uppermost. Here is the envelope itself, which I have pieced together. You will see that it is soiled only upon the back, and here near the chair is the faint oblong mark which is left upon the floor. Chatham went to the telephone in the cashier's office. He probably did not see the letter fall. It caught Arbogast's eye, however; and you can imagine his surprise when he saw that it was addressed to his wife. What had his accomplice to write to his wife? Arbogast evidently was not restrained by any feelings of delicacy in the matter, or else he was already suspicious of Chatham; for he picked up the envelope, tore it open, and read the letter which lies before you, as I have pieced it together. It makes interesting reading. I do not wonder that Arbogast lost his head when he saw it. Read it for yourself."

"Why," exclaimed Dunlap, after reading the letter, "this announces his intention of committing suicide."

"Precisely; and yet Arbogast did not commit suicide; probably never had any intention of doing so; and, at any rate, did not write that letter. You will observe that it is not signed; the name is typewritten, like the rest of the letter, which, moreover, was not written here, as the superscription would seem to indicate. I have tried your typewriter, and although it is of the same make as the one upon which this letter was written, there are several characteristic differences in the alignment and in the imperfections of the type.

"Besides," continued Sturgis, thoughtfully, "the letter itself bears evidence, on its face, that it could not have been written by Arbogast. Your bookkeeper was of a weak, nervous, excitable temperament, as all his actions plainly show. Before such a man is brought to the point of taking his own life, he must have passed through a more or less protracted period of agonizing nervous tension, of which you and I can hardly form any adequate conception. Under the circumstances, if he loved his wife, conscious that by his guilt he was about to plunge her into the depths of grief and shame, he might have written her an incoherent and hysterical letter, or a tender and repentant letter, but never this frigid, matter-of-fact statement of a supreme decision. This latter is the work of a cold and calculating nature, incapable of ordinary human feeling. The man who wrote it would not have written to his wife at all, or would have written only to serve some selfish purpose. From what I know of Arbogast, I do not believe he was capable of composing these lines."

"You think, then, that the letter was written by Chatham," said Dunlap. "But what object could Chatham have for writing such a letter?"

"No," answered Sturgis. "I do not think that Chatham wrote this letter. That is the curious part of it. I cannot believe that if Chatham had been aware of the important nature of its contents, he could have been willing to leave it for an instant within Arbogast's reach."

"But who, then, could have been its author, and why should he have intrusted the letter to Chatham?"

"To your second question, my answer is, probably because he wanted it mailed from the main post office at about the time that Arbogast would leave the bank. To the first, I cannot yet give any positive answer, although, as you will presently see, there are some clews pointing to our unknown quantity 'X' as the author of this letter. But let us not anticipate. Suppose we return to our drama. When Arbogast read this letter, he evidently thought, as I do, that somebody was playing him false; that he was to be gotten rid of in some safer way than exile; in short, that, as somebody said of one of the Turkish sultans, he was to be 'suicided.' He must have had strong reasons to suspect Chatham of treachery; for he at once impulsively jumped to the conclusion that his only chance of safety lay in striking before he could be struck. At any rate, while the accountant was busy at the telephone, Arbogast stood near this desk, mechanically tearing to pieces this letter, while he planned the accountant's death. He had taken with him your revolver. As the thought of it flashed upon his mind, his resolution was instantly taken. He stealthily crept to the paying teller's wicket. Through it he could see the telephone closet, the door of which stood open. Chatham was in direct range, as Arbogast raised the pistol, and, without a word of warning, fired. The accountant held the receiver of the telephone to his ear. This saved his life; for the bullet entered his left hand and remained embedded in his flesh. When the bullet struck him, Chatham fell forward, striking his head against a corner of the telephone box, and inflicting a slight scalp wound. I found a few hairs of an intensely red hue, which are evidently his. I also found shreds of his clothing which caught on a projecting nail as he fell; and I infer from these his taste for loud dress. He recovered himself before Arbogast was ready to fire a second time and ran into the clerk's room, probably hoping to make his way to the street through the Exchange Place door. But at the same time, Arbogast rushed through the reception room and this office, reaching the vestibule in time to head off Chatham, who then turned back and ran through the secretary's room, with Arbogast in pursuit.

[To Be Continued.]

SHE SAW IT FIRST.

A Philadelphia Teamster Who Proved Himself a Chesterfield in Manners.

He was only a teamster, but his soul was filled with a chivalry which we are led to believe typified the knights of old. And in a coat of mail he might have passed muster, for he was a big, brawny chap, with no little physical beauty of the rough sort, says the Philadelphia Record. As he guided his heavy dray down Market street hill the other morning one of the horses slipped in the icy street, and in his effort to recover his equilibrium lost a shoe. Putting the brake down hard, the driver jumped from his seat to recover the shoe.

But, quick as he was another claimant was ahead of him. She was a fashionably attired young girl of about 18, with a roguish, laughing face. Just as the teamster leaned over to pick up the horseshoe a dainty-gloved little hand reached in ahead of his big red one and clutched the coveted prize.

"I got it first," she cried, laughing gleefully. "Let me keep it, do, please. It's such good luck if you see it come off yourself."

The big teamster removed his fur cap and bowed with Chesterfieldian grace. "Certainly, miss," he replied, gallantly, "if I can assist you to good luck I shall be most happy."

Then, quite unabashed, he climbed up to his seat, and the girl walked up the hill with the horseshoe.

Animal Gluttons.

Most people, if asked what animal eats the most, would probably say the lion or tiger. This is quite a mistake, says the London Daily Mail. Thirty to forty pounds of flesh will satisfy a lion, which, as an average specimen weighs over 450 pounds, is by no means extravagant. A bear has much more capacity than a lion and can make away with a small pig at a meal, say half a hundredweight of meat. Wolves are among the hungriest of the larger carnivors. A wolf will starve for a fortnight, and then eat a third of his own weight at a single meal.

That Was Unreasonable.

"Well," said Mr. Giddings, at length, "I'd buy a typewriter from you if you would give me the proper sort of guarantee."

"I'll give you every guarantee in reason," said the agent. "What do you want?"

"I wish you to guarantee that it will spell correctly."—Town Topics.

AN AWFUL STORM.

It Sweeps Along the Gulf Coast of Texas.

Great Loss of Life—Over 4,000 Dead in Galveston—Property Loss Estimated $18,000,000—One of the Greatest Catastrophies of Late Years.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The storm that raged along the coast of Texas Saturday night was the most disastrous that has ever visited this section.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Starting as soon as the water began to recede the work of rescuing the wounded and dying from the ruins of their homes began. Screaming women, bruised and bleeding, some of them bearing the lifeless forms of children in their arms, men broken-hearted and sobbing, bewailing the loss of their wives and children; streets filled with floating rubbish, among which there were many bodies of the victims of the storm, constituted part of the scene.

As Sunday morning dawned the streets were lined with wounded, half clad people, seeking the aid of physicians for themselves and for friends and relatives who could not move. Police Officer John Bowie was found in a pitiable condition, the toes on both of his feet tnd two ribs being broken and his head bruised. He reported that his house, with wife and children, had been swept into the gulf. All the residences which have escaped destruction have been turned into hospitals, as have the leading hotels.

Information from both the extreme eastern and extreme western portions of the city were difficult to obtain, but the reports which were received indicated that those two sections had suffered fully as much as the rest of the city. Fifteen men, constituting all that remained of a company of regular soldiers stationed at the Beach barracks, were marched down Market street. The loss of life among the soldiers in the barracks, which were destroyed, must have been fully a hundred.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 11.—Gov. Sayers has issued a proclamation to the mayors of all Texas cities, stating he will receive and forward all contributions, clothing, etc., that may be sent for the relief of storm-swept Galveston and other southeastern Texas cities.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The following statement of the situation at Galveston and along the coast was received from Dallas, Tex., last night by Charles S. Diehl, general manager Associated Press: From the latest reports which are considered reliable, the disaster at Galveston and along the coast has not been exaggerated. The waters of the gulf and the bay met, covering the island to a depth of six to 12 feet. During this sudden flood a most terrible storm was raging, the wind blowing about 80 miles per hour. Many of the dead have been uncovered; others are still under the debris; others carried out to sea. It is not possible to give at this time a reliable report as to the number of deaths. From estimates made by reliable persons who have just come from Galveston, it is believed that not less than 1,500 and possibly as many as 5,000 people were destroyed.

Some of the best public buildings and private establishments were wrecked. Thousands of homes were swept entirely away. It is quite safe to set this down as one of the greatest disasters that has ever visited the United States.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Details from the storm-swept district of Texas hourly disclose heartrending features and confirm early rumors of one of the greatest catastrophes of late years.

In Galveston the dead are being gathered up as rapidly as possible, taken to sea on barges and there consigned to their last resting place. This action is necessary to protect the survivors from pestilence and because the ground is too wet to permit of digging graves.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 12.—A bulletin received at noon states that Gov. Sayers has placed Galveston city and island under martial law. Adjt. Gen. Scurry is ordered to have state troops to take charge of it.

The citizens seem to have the situation well in hand. United States troops and Company G, volunteer guard, with citizens, patrol the street to prevent looting.

Several persons have already been shot, it is reported. A soldier of Capt. Rafferty's battery, while patrolling the beach Tuesday morning, ordered a man to desist from looting. The fellow drew a weapon and the soldier shot him dead. Other men have also been shot, but the details are not known nor can the exact number be ascertained, but it is probable that 25 were killed. Some of these were shot for failing to halt when ordered to do so. Others were shot for vandalism.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Messages were sent from here yesterday asking that revenue cutters be ordered to Galveston bay to assist in transporting provisions to the city. Telegrams were also sent to New Orleans and Mobile asking for tugs. It is quite probable that in the next day or two free communication will be established.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Orders have been issued by the war department for the immediate shipment to Galveston of 855 tents and 50,000 rations. These stores and supplies are divided between St. Louis and San Antonio. This represents about all such supplies the government has on hand at the places named, but it is stated at the department that the order could be duplicated in a day.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 13.—Yesterday supplies began to arrive, but so meager are the facilities that the amount was really pitiable. The provisions that reached here came from Houston by steamer, but there are so many to feed that it did not go far. A crowd quickly gathered and they were distributed in a short time.

The situation doesn't look so bad now that relief has actually come and more is on the way, but it is not meant to be said that further relief is not needed.

The city and island is covered with carcasses of horses, mules, cows, dogs, rats and cats. The odor from these, and from the human bodies, are poisoning the air, and it is a matter of impossibility to dispose of even one-tenth of the putrifying carcasses this week. The number of people trying to leave is great.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 13.—W. H. McGrath, manager of the Dallas Electric Co., reached Dallas yesterday direct from Galveston. He said: "Vandalism at Galveston has been horrible. The most rigid enforcement of martial law has not been able to suppress it entirely. Adjt. Gen. Scurry's men have arrested a hundred or more negroes, 43 of whom were found with effects taken from dead bodies. These were ordered tried by court-martial. They were convicted and ordered shot. One negro had 23 fingers with rings on them in his pocket."

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The following statement was received at 11 o'clock last night from R. G. Lowe, manager Galveston News: "A summary of the conditions prevailing at Galveston is more than human intellect can master. Briefly stated, the damage to property is anywhere between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The loss of life cannot be computed now. No lists could be kept and all is guess work. Those thrown out to sea and buried on the ground wherever found will reach the horrible total of at least 3,000 souls. My estimate of the loss on the island of the city of Galveston and the immediate surrounding district is between 4,000 and 5,000 deaths. I do not make this statement in fright or excitement."

The Association Press has received the following from Mayor Jones, of Galveston: "We are receiving numerous telegrams of condolence and offers of assistance. As the telegraph wires are burdened we beg the Associated Press to communicate this response to all. Nearby cities are supplying and will supply sufficient food, clothing, etc., for immediate needs. Cities farther away can serve us best by sending money. Checks should be made payable to John Sealy, chairman of the finance committee. All supplies should come to W. A. McVitie, chairman relief committee."

All attempts at burying the dead at Galveston have been utterly abandoned and bodies are now being disposed of in the swiftest manner possible.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—Galveston is beginning slowly to recover from the stunning blow of last week and though the city appears to be pitilessly desolated, the authorities and the commercial and industrial interests are setting their forces to work and a start has at last been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach Wednesday a searching party found a score of bodies within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for.

More than 2,000 dead bodies have been identified and the estimate of Mayor Jones that 5,000 souls perished in Saturday's great hurricane does not appear to be magnified.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the tangle of wires and the masses of wreck, mortar, slate, stone and glass that bestrew them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those who apparently show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers after a suspension of several days is having a good effect and both the News and Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction. It is difficult to say yet what the ultimate effect of the disaster is to be on the city. Many people have left and some may never return.

What is most bothering business men at present is what attitude the railroads, and especially the Southern Pacific, are to assume with respect to reconstruction. The decision of the transportation lines will do more than anything else to restore confidence.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the ripping of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights and only a few concerns who operate their own illuminating service are enabled to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle.

The work of relief continues energetically. Mayor Jones and his associates are bending every nerve to open a direct line of transportation with Houston by which he may be enabled promptly to receive the great quantity of provisions for the people on the way to the city.

"I wish to say, however," said Mayor Jones, "we have made such arrangements as will make it possible for us to feed the needy until we can get in our supplies. I think within a day or two our transportation facilities will be sufficient temporarily to meet our needs. Galveston has helped other cities in their distress despite her size and we are consoled by the generous response of the country to our appeal."

Austin, Tex., Sept. 14.—Advices to Gov. Sayers indicate that several trains loaded with supplies for the destitute are en route to Galveston. The arrival of these supplies will make the situation easier.

CRISIS IS AVERTED.

Pekin Will Not Be Evacuated at Present.

Li Hung Chang's Powers Thought to be Sufficient to Protect American Interests—No New Developments in the Chinese Situation are Expected for a Few Days.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Chinese minister has received an imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang extraordinary power for the complete settlement of the Chinese trouble. It gives him authority to make any terms according to his own discretion without referring them to the emperor. This is unusual authority and it is claimed at the Chinese legation, gives Li Hung Chang credentials adequate to meet all the objections heretofore raised as to his power to negotiate for peace. The edict is dated two weeks ago, but is just forwarded from Li Hung Chang.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 3, via Nagasaki, Sept. 12.—The Americans and British are considering the feasibility of transferring their winter supply base from Tong-Ku to a point near Shan-Hai-Kwan, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung, which is free of ice and is also a railway terminus. The chief difficulty in the way of the project is the lack of troops to guard the railway. The British marines and two naval guns have been withdrawn on shipboard.

Thirty-five villages in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have petitioned the provisional government for protection. Boxers are reported massing along the grand canal.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The crisis that was near at hand yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russian government has been averted for a time at least, and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention. The order of Gen. Chaffee to leave at once, which was expected in some quarters, did not issue yesterday. Instead, earnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for the negotiations which are expected finally to settle the Chinese troubles. Li Hung Chang's message yesterday that his powers are sufficient to protect the lives and interests of Americans in China removed perhaps the last obstacle to the speedy beginning of these negotiations; and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge to protect American interests and stop the outrages upon the missionaries and native converts. If he can do this and thus manifest the existence of a de facto government, there is no reason to doubt that negotiations will be immediately in order.

The notice that Russian troops will not evacuate Pekin until some arrangements have been made for the installation of a government to take charge of affairs is directly in line with the aim the state department had been pursuing in the exchanges with Li Hung Chang, and if this Russian decision is adhered to, it certainly will facilitate the ultimate withdrawal of all of the foreign forces, in the opinion of the officials here. An inference from the Russian statement is that Li's coming to Pekin will be forwarded by Russia in the hope of making the desired arrangement for the establishment of a Chinese government there.

As Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai, starting inside of a week, it may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time.

Our government has not been advised even yet that all of the answers to the Russian note have been returned. It is said that all of the powers have been heard from on the subject, but the disposition is to regard their communications not as answers but rather as argumentative statements which leave the main issue still open for discussion. This point, however, becomes of diminished importance in view of the announced purpose of the Russian government to modify the terms of its original proposition in the manner indicated.

London, Sept. 14.—No further light is thrown this morning upon Li Hung Chang's intended movements. The Times has an interesting dispatch from Pekin, dated September 4, which says in part: "Russia has decided to withdraw her legation from Pekin, leaving a purely military command. An official announcement of this is expected to-day. The other powers will also presumably withdraw their legations, leaving Pekin under the military control of the allies during the winter at least.

"At a meeting of the generals the Russian commander announced that Russia would maintain 15,000 troops during the winter. The German commander said that Germany would keep the same number and the Japanese commander announced that Japan would have 22,000. The British general was not in a position to make a statement."

Von Ketteler's Assassin Confesses.

Pekin, Sept. 10, via Taku, Sept. 14.—Baron Von Ketteler's assassin, whose capture was noted several days ago, has confessed, throwing the blame for the German minister's murder upon the shoulders of the imperial government, upon whose orders he acted, he says. The assassin was identified by a watch which was taken from the minister's body.

Speech by Wireless Telegraphy.

Bradford, Eng., Sept. 10.—At Saturday's session of the Physical Science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now in annual session here, Sir William Henry Preece, consulting engineer to the British post office, made the interesting announcement that as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy he had found it quite possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles across the sea without wires. He added that the system might be used as a means of communication by ships when at sea.

DEDICATED.

Monument to General Lawton Unveiled at Ft. Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 14.—The people of this city yesterday dedicated to the memory of Gen. Henry W. Lawton a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him and christened to the principal city park in honor of the deceased. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion, and Col. William J. Bryan was the principal orator of the occasion. His address was non-partisan.

After the parade of the veterans had taken place the ceremonies at the park were begun. The meeting was presided over by Hon. B. P. Hanna, republican candidate for congress from this district. After prayer had been offered by Rev. J. A. R. McGraw addresses were made by Maj. W. W. Barnett, who participated in the Spanish war; by Mr. Henry B. Scherer, mayor of the city, and by Gov. Mount.

Maj. Barnett told how Gen. Lawton had captured from the Filipinos the little brass cannon which crowned the stone monument in front of the stand and had decided that it be presented to his home city. Maj. Barnett eulogized Gen. Lawton in strong terms, saying that he was recognized as the highest type of American citizenship. Gov. Mount's address was also largely biographical and eulogistic.

IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Bryan Makes Two Speeches in the Windy City.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—William Jennings Bryan told two Chicago audiences yesterday why he thought he should be elected president of the United States. The first speech was made at a reception arranged at the Sherman house by the Nebraska Bryan Club of Chicago. The second was at the University of Chicago, where, in Kent theater, he addressed an audience consisting of more than 1,000 persons, mostly women.

Kent theater was crowded long before Col. Bryan arrived at 3 o'clock. The speaker was presented by Mr. McCaskill. One man, when the speaker, talking of the disposition of the Philippines, inveighed against a system which would permit one class from ruling another, asked: "How about the situation in North Carolina?"

Instantly the speaker replied: "Let the race question which has brought us so much trouble be a warning to you not to bring another race question into this country; and we do not have to go to North Carolina either, for we have had it right here in Illinois and in Ohio."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A Decrease in Both During Month of August.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The August statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month the total imports of merchandise was $61,626,005, a decrease as compared with August, 1899, of about $5,000,000. Of the imports of merchandise $22,568,806 was free of duty.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the month amounted to $101,338,964, a decrease of $1,500,000. The gold imports for the month amounted to $3,099,857, a decrease of $2,292,000. The exports of gold aggregated $18,066,372, as against $2,099,062 for August, 1899. The silver imports amounted to $4,214,573, an increase of over $1,100,000 and the exports to $6,486,899, an increase of $2,560,000.

Against Standing Armies.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 14.—At the session of the State Federation of Workingmen yesterday among the resolutions adopted was one which protests against "large standing armies as being a menace to the liberties of organized wage-earners and a heavy burden upon them." The resolution declares it to be the firm belief of the federation that "no contingency could possibly arise that would warrant a larger army if the safe, wise and humane course heretofore followed by our government were continued."

Elected Officers.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 14.—The national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion yesterday elected the following officers: National commander, Gen. R. Wooters, Philadelphia; junior vice commander, N. M. Avis, Camden, N. J.; chaplain, H. W. Couden, Washington, D. C.; surgeon general, Henry Klemme, M. D., St. Louis; quartermaster general, Thomas J. Hubbard, Philadelphia. Gettysburg, Pa., was chosen as the next meeting place.

Consider the War Over.

London, Sept. 13.—The flight of President Kruger from what is now designated as the Vaal outer colony, and his arrival last night at Lorenzo Marquez, as cabled to the Associated Press Wednesday morning, is regarded here as indicative of an early end of the hostilities in South Africa. Another message from Lorenzo Marquez says the Transvaal state officials accompanied President Kruger into Portuguese territory.

Jockey Killed.

New York, Sept. 14.—John Stoval, formerly well-known as a jockey, was killed at the Gravesend race track Thursday while exercising a horse, which fell and rolled over him.

Will Inspect the Work Done.

Washington, Sept. 14.—A circular of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga park commission announces that arrangements have been completed for the inspection by the veterans of all the armies engaged about Chattanooga of the historical tablets, monumental inscriptions and location of lines of battle upon the seven battlefields embraced in the park, the object being to secure verification or correction by participants in the battles of the historical work thus far completed. The inspection will take place on October 9, 10 and 11.

A VAGRANT FROM BOSTON.

He Astonished a Bailiff by His High-Flown Language in Court.

Bailiff Kendig is recognized as something of a wit. The first prisoner to be subjected to the laconic thrusts of the bailiff in the police court the other day was William Ross, says the Washington Times. The charge against him was vagrancy, and as he was arraigned Kendig said, sotto voce: "A rolling stone gathers no moss." He then added, "that is a true saying." Much to the surprise and chagrin of Kendig, Ross replied without the faintest semblance of a smile:

"Why do you not quote that aphorism correctly? As we say it in Boston it is: 'Any petrified formation endowed with a rotary motion shows no affinity for the collection of lichenous particles.'"

"That will do from you," said Kendig, "you are charged as a vag. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Ross answered not guilty, but the evidence was against him. Policeman Gordon declared that he found Ross begging at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station. Ross claimed that the only begging he did was to beg the policeman to release him. Judge Mills sent Ross to the workhouse for 60 days in default of bonds in the sum of $20.

The Fall of Babylon.

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "which of you can tell me why Babylon fell?"

There was a long silence. The little ones bent over and looked at one another and drew long breaths, but none of them said anything.

"Come, come!" the teacher exclaimed at length. "I'm surprised! Isn't there any little boy or girl in this class who can tell why Babylon fell? Isn't there any one of you who can think of any reason why Babylon should have fallen?"

Then a boy with large brown freckles on the bridge of his nose and a thumb with a blackened nail put up his hand.

"Ah," the sweet-faced teacher said, "I thought some of you must know, if you only stopped to think. What was it, Percy?"

"Mebby he stepped on a banana peel," Percy suggested.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pessimist and Fatalist.

The indignant looking passenger was about to speak, but the conductor headed him off by exclaiming in a loud tone of irritation:

"This is the slowest train I was ever on. What's the use of having a schedule if we don't pay any attention to it? The drinking water tastes as if it hadn't been off the kitchen range ten minutes. The car doesn't look as if it had been swept for a month, and it is full of idiots who insist on opening the windows when we go through tunnels, so that the cinders can blow in."

The passenger caught his breath and then exclaimed: "I was just about to say that this whole affair is an outrage."

"I know it. But you're lucky. You can travel a few miles and then get off and be happy. But I've got to stay on this train for hours every day of my life."—Washington Star.

That Funny Feeling.

"Da ain't no feelin'," remarked Uncle Eben, "dat can hold er candle to de peculiar sensation dat melts in er man's soul, meanders down his spine an' trickles out at his heels when he done lays down er five-dollar bill in payin' fo' er ham an' de grocer han's him back jes' $8.37 in change."—Chicago Evening News.

At the Summer Hotel.

Miss Gabby (speaking of the mountain)—It was terribly high, and papa like to never got over it.

Papa (who thinks she is speaking of something else)—Yes, and I told the landlord he had better just get a sandbag and work like any other footpad if he expected to make charges like that.—Baltimore American.

It Came Natural.

Mrs. Johnsing—Mah lands! Dat chile can't be mo' den fo' mont's ole an' walkin' eroun' likeer full-grown man! How'd yo' larn him?

Mrs. Jackson—Why, Mose begin whistlin' a cake-walk de odder day, an' dat's de result.—Puck.

"I wonder why Swellbogh always carries his kodak with him to the office?" "S-h! Don't give him away. That's his lunch, and he's ashamed of it."—Denver Times.

"My parents may come between us," she faltered. "If they do," he exclaimed, hotly, "they must be pretty small." And he pressed her still closer to his manly breast.—Philadelphia Record.

"Even the general that never wins a battle can beat sometimes," remarked Beechwood. "What are you driving at?" asked Homewood. "He can beat a retreat."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Life Lesson.—James—"My rejection taught me one thing." Harry—"What was that?" James—"That a fellow never should make his maiden proposal to a widow."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Banks—"Hello! You haven't been on your vacation yet, have you?" Watterson—"Not yet; but how did you know it?" Banks—"Why, I never saw you looking so well as at present."—Cleveland Leader.

"I suppose," said Miss Snapp's fiance, "you'll be sorry when I marry your sister and take her away to live with me." "No," replied her little brother. "I never did like you much anyhow."—Philadelphia Press.

Their Standing Assured.—She—"Yes, I'm going to call on the new neighbors." He—"Have you heard that they are good people?" She—"I haven't heard anything about them, but three delivery wagons from the dry goods stores stop in front of their house for every one that comes here."—Chicago Times-Herald.

History's Notorious Fault.—"I must insist," declared Diana, who was the acknowledged leader of the Olympian woman's suffrage party, "that the purity of the ballot would be conserved by allowing us to vote." "Nonsense," protested Mercury, leader of the opposition, "you wouldn't be able to control the Muse of History; she's a natural-born repeater."—Philadelphia Press.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE

Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

LADIES! When Doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. R.; it never fails. Box free. Mrs. B. A. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. N. K.—C 1830

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS,

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route.

To points in the West, Southwest and Southeast, at half-rates (plus $2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Cause for Thankfulness.

A brief note from a Billville district reads: "Our son John has come home from the Philistines on a furlough and one leg. The latter means a pension for life—thank the Lord."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Severe Case.

Mrs. E. H. Miller, of 48 South Carrol Street, Nashville, Tenn., wrote: "Your Lotion has cured a very severe case of Chronic Tetter on my son's head for which various physicians had prescribed in vain. I take great pleasure in giving this testimony." Palmer's Lotion used in connection with Lotion Soap cures Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch and every kind of virulent cutaneous disease. If your druggist does not keep them send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, and secure free pamphlet of testimonials and sample of Lotion or Lotion Soap.

With Regrets.—"The true editorial spirit," said the old-timer, "is declining." "I guess you're right," agreed the struggling author. "It certainly doesn't appear to be accepting."—Philadelphia Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Don't allow yourself to become melancholy. Laugh once in awhile, whether you are tickled or not.—Chicago Daily News.



Ayer's Pills are purely vegetable. They are effective, but gentle. Nature's remedy for Nature's ills. One pill a day is what you want.

All druggists. 25 cents a box.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

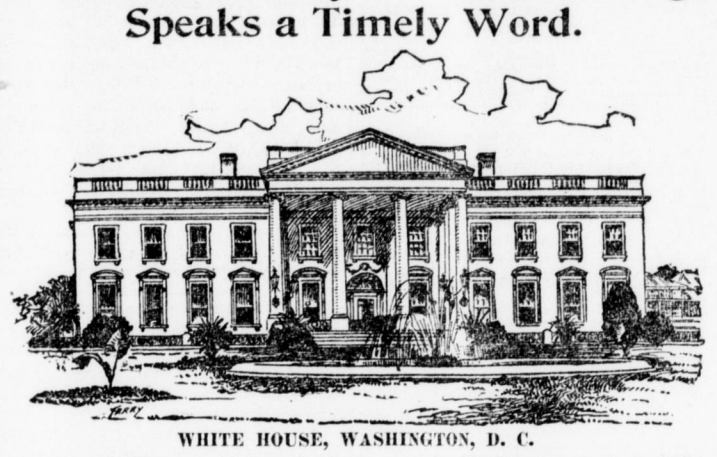
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAUGHTER,

A Venerable Lady of Noble Lineage Speaks a Timely Word.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"One of the most aristocratic faces seen in Washington is that of Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler. She has passed her 80th year and yet retains an exceedingly youthful complexion. Personally she is charming, and impresses one as stepping out of the European courts," so says The National Magazine, under the heading "Social Sidelights at the Capital."

The following is a letter from this interesting lady, written from the Louise Home, Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, concerning their great catarrh tonic, Peruna. Mrs. Semple writes:

The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Your Peruna is a most valuable remedy. Many of my friends have used it with the most flattering results and I can commend it to all who need a strengthening tonic. It is indeed a remarkable medicine."

Sincerely, Letitia Tyler Semple.

Peruna is a specific to counteract the depressing effects of hot weather. A free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

An Expensive "Tip"

is the one which you cut off and throw away every time that you smoke a Five Cent cigar. There is nearly as much labor in making this end as all the rest of the cigar, and yet every man who buys a cigar cuts it off and throws it away. You get all you pay for when you smoke

Old Virginia Cheroots

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 7

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Burlington Route

SEP. 4
SEP. 18
OCT. 2
OCT. 16
NOV. 6
NOV. 20

These are the days on which you can buy very cheap excursion tickets to NEBRASKA and other points in the West, including Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville and Glenwood Springs, Colo., Deadwood and Hot Springs, So. Dak. Ask your nearest ticket agent about them or send to me for folder of particulars.

P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent C. B. & Q. R. R., CHICAGO, ILL.

Go and look for a New Home in Nebraska, a prosperous country, where a farm can be bought for one year's rent of an eastern farm.



Every spring you clean the house you live in, to get rid of the dust and dirt which collected in the winter. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes filled up during the winter with all manner of filth, which should have been removed from day to day, but was not. Your body needs cleaning inside. If your bowels, your liver, your kidneys are full of putrid filth, and you don't clean them out in the spring, you'll be in bad odor with yourself and everybody else all summer.

DON'T USE A HOSE to clean your body inside, but sweet, fragrant, mild but positive and forceful *CASCARETS*, that work while you sleep, prepare all the filth collected in your body for removal, and drive it off softly, gently, but none the less surely, leaving your blood pure and nourishing, your stomach and bowels clean and lively, and your liver and kidneys healthy and active. Try a 10-cent box today, and if not satisfied get your money back—but you'll see how the cleaning of your body is

MADE EASY BY

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 422

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, within six months, immediately preceeding the election.)

He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceeding the election.

If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Eleven to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the state, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DR. CHAS. F. SPANGLER,
Kane, Penn'a.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT.
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Dispensary cases treated at Kane Summit Hospital every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Scene in the Valley de Mendiz, Portugal.

Group of Girls Carrying Weighty Baskets Full of Grapes to the Winery to be Crushed and Made into Wine.



The Speer Wine Company, Passaic N. J.,

have their vineyards stocked of the same grape, the only vineyard of the kind in this country, the vines were imported and planted here over forty years ago. The Speer Port wine and Burgundy are now regarded the finest in the world, their rich, full body and high character is unexcelled. Invalids, weakly persons, especially females, and the aged are made strong and vigorous by its use, as a medicinal wine it has no equal; as a family wine it has no superior. First class physicians all over the country, here and in Europe, who have tried them recommend them as the best.

A close study by physicians on the effect of different brands of wines on the system convinces them of the superiority of the Speer Passaic wines for their patients.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by RICHARDSON MED. CO., ST. LOUIS.

For sale by L. Taggart. 35-26-1y.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the up-to-date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes containes 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist Emporium, Pa. 34-49ly

It remains to be seen whether, in the hands of Journalist Fitzsimmons, the pen will be mightier than the lett hook.

Krause's Headache Capsules,

are unlike anything prepared in America. They were first prescribed by Dr. Krause, Germany's famous court physician, long before antipyrine was discovered, and are almost marvelous, so speedily do they cure the most distressing cases. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. sept.

It takes the Democrats a good while to get thoroughly warmed up on Mark Hanna.

Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound

for all nervous diseases, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous debility, paralysis, biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, liver complaint, kidney troubles and female complaints. It goes to the seat of the disease and cures thoroughly and speedily. Sold by L. Taggart. sept.

Strange to say, the political pot will boil better when the weather is cooler.

A Remedy From Nature's Laboratory.

Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is a scientific combination of nature's health restorers, celery, cocoa, cascara, sagrada, hops, dandelion, buchu, mandrake, sarsaparilla and chamomile. Sickly children, weary women and tired and broken down men find in this great compound health, strength and happiness. Sold by L. Taggart. sept.

It's modest in Croker not to change the name of the town to Crokerville.

Females and Weakly Persons

At this season should use Speer's Port Grape Wine. Physicians recommend it as a strengthening and blood-purifying tonic, and the best wine to be obtained. 26-cow.

Expansion or no expansion, that was an expansive meeting at Youngstown.

A Pocket Cold Cure.

Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in capsule form and will cure cold in the head, throat, chest or any portion of the body in 24 hours. You don't have to stop work either. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. sept.

There is some fear that McKinley's letter will not please the Democrats.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 26

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in each month during 1900, from Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, to points in Iowa, South and North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington at the rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip, good 21 days. For further information call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa. Dec. 10

Last of the Season to Niagara Falls, September 25th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will run their last popular low rate excursion of the season to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Tuesday, September 25th. Train will leave Emporium at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Buffalo 12:45, Niagara Falls 1:40 p. m. Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains September 26th. Do not miss the last opportunity to visit Pan-American, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Fare $2.50. 29-2t

Fitz, now being an editor, will be glad of his past typewriting experience.

Hair-Health



cannot turn backward the footprints of time, but it can and does obliterate them. Nothing ages one so rapidly as gray, thin and faded hair. Keep the hair looking young and you look and feel young; restore the hair's youthful freshness and you remove the most apparent traces of age.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH is a hair food, and unlike other preparations, acts on the roots of the hair and positively restores gray, faded and bleached hair to its youthful color and beauty. It is made from pure ingredients. **Is not a dye.** Does not stain skin or clothing, keeps scalp clean and healthy, and its use cannot be detected.

Ask for **Hay's Hair-Health** and refuse all substitutes. **H.H.H.** is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed packages. LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y., also manufacture **Harfina Medicated Soap**, best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. All on receipt of 60c. and this ad.

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Fenner's GOLDEN RELIEF

Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc. A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL Stings, Cuts, Sprains, etc.

INFLAMMATION

Sorethroat, Headache (5 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold Sores, Pe-ons, etc. etc.

"Colds," Forming Fevers, GRIP.

CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT in one to thirty minutes.

By Dealers. The 50c. size by mail 60c. Fredonia, N. Y.

R. C. Dodson, Agent,
35-9ly. Emporium, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The finest line of the best furniture, at LaBar's, for the very lowest price; will not be undersold by any one. Competition can't get down to our price.

Finest line of Baby Wagons and Go Carts at LaBar's, going at your own price. Don't take my word, don't take anyone else's word, but when you see for yourself you will know that others can't sell as low.

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It exhilarates and does not poison.

Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-yl

NOTICE.—Having too much other business the undersigned desires to rent or sell his farm. Here is a chance for some good industrious farmer to make money. Terms easy. If sell or rent will furnish it stocked or not as desired.

F. D. LEET, Atty.
Emporium, Pa. 23-tf

Don't pay any attention to what others say about prices at LaBar's, but go and see for yourself. Here are some of his prices: Hard-wood beds $2.00, good cotton top mattresses $2.00, not cheap, dirty straw, but good ones; bed springs $2.00. Come and see them.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue.

GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

Huston Hill.

Editor Press:—

Mrs. J. R. Russell is improving under the careful treatment of Dr. Corbett.

Mrs. R. Russell has returned from an extended visit to her sister at Cross Forks.

Mr. O. B. Tanner has returned home from Jefferson county, where he purchased a fine mare.

Mr. G. W. Tanner is the owner of a turkey hen that laid her first egg on April 2d and has laid eggs ever since, at the same time hatching young turkeys. Who can beat that? If any one can let him step to the front.

Delbert Marsh is home from West Virginia where he has resided several years. His wife and two sons accompany him. Glad to see you, Delbert.

A. B. C.

Gibson News.

The farmers here are all busy making cider and cutting corn.

Miss Minnie Jordan is contemplating a visit to her cousin Mrs. William Hetrick, at DuBois.

G. S. Hill and son Elmer, assisted by Roy Smith, are on Grove Hill this week gathering crops.

Miss Maud Lupro and cousin Miss Fraley of Kentucky will leave this week for a visit to Medix Run.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Lupole expect to soon commence housekeeping in the old Nelson homestead, at Huntley.

There was a reunion at the home of Mrs. Mary Jordan, last Friday, to celebrate the good lady's 84th birthday. The following persons were present: Jas. Jordan and family, Mason Hill; Mrs. G. W. Gore, Sinnamahoning; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lupro, Medix Run; Mrs. Frank Jordan, Kentucky; Clarence Lupro, Renovo; Mrs. John M. English, Mason Hill. Among the grand-children present were: Mr. and Mrs. William Carson, St. Marys; Mrs. Lester Losey and son, Dents Run; Mrs. Thos. Marsh, Mason Hill; E. B. Mathers, wife and children, Altoona; Mrs. Arthur Barclay and son, Mrs. Herman Losey, Sinnamahoning; Misses Elizabeth, Viola, Minnie, Alvie, Helen, Grace, Ruth and Maud Lupro, and Aura, Estella Fraley; Messrs. Albert, Reuben, Louis, Roy and Leal Jordan. Mrs. Jordan was the recipient of many presents and all enjoyed a good time and wished her many happy returns of the day.

First Fork.

Editor Press:—

Mrs. A. E. Woodward and daughter Nina, of Austin, are visiting friends here for a short time.

The first rain for several weeks came on Saturday night, but was too light to even lay the dust on the roads.

Farmers are busy harvesting buckwheat and cutting corn. Buckwheat as well as potatoes is a very light crop this year.

The Italian camp near Smallwood Johnson's moved on Sunday down near Sinnamahoning, having the grade about finished to lower end of Haynes' farm. It is expected that the iron gang will commence operations again in a few days.

The first invoice of freight to be shipped from here on the Northern & Susquehana R. R., was three car loads of bark taken from lands of R. M. Williams. They were loaded by Oscar Card, of Packer, Pa., who has the contract for skidding the logs and hauling the bark.

D. D. Colcord and M. Bowen attended the primaries at Sinnamahoding on Saturday. Both are old soldiers and believe in upholding McKinley in his Philippine policy. There are several of us up this way troubled likewise. Vermont and Maine are all right, and we hope the rest of the States will show up as well.

***

The most dainty and effective pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are unequaled for all liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

BRIEF MENTION.

If you have never heard Byron King, you cannot afford to miss hearing him now. If you have heard him you will not want to miss him this time.

Do not put off buying your winter clothing. The bitter cold will soon be here and N. Seger has the line of goods to keep you warm.

The literary department of the Epworth League, composed of young ladies, will give a pleasing entertainment in lecture room of M. E Church, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Come out and encourage the young ladies by your presence. No admission.

The ladies of the First M. E. Church will hold a fair in the Opera House for three days, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 2. There will be departments of art, agriculture, house furnishings, &c., and a general display of interest to all. There will be music in attendance each evening and various novel features in the way of entertainment that can not fail to interest and please.

A fact which should be borne in mind by every Republican worthy of the name is that it is the earnest desire of President McKinley that Joseph C. Sibley should be returned to Congress from this district. Aside from the close personal friendship of the two men, the President has stated, upon more than one occasion, in the course of a personal conversation, that he regards Mr. Sibley as one of the potent figures now in Congress, for assisting in carrying out of the policy of the administration—"Prosperity at home and the honor of the flag abroad."—Franklin Press.

This district could not have a better representative in Congress than Mr. Sibley is proving himself to be. He represents the people, and the whole people will return him for a second term.[—Emery's Bradford Record]. This paragraph was published but a few months ago and we would like to know whether it was an honest expression of Mr. Emery's opinion, during a temporary fit of political sanity, or was it "printed for the money there was in it," as the Record assures us was the case with the articles in favor of Sibley in 1898. It is fair that the public should know when Mr. Emery's paper is working for the Democrats, when for the Republicans, if ever, and when "for the money there is in it."

If you can't go to hear Byron King next Monday evening, buy a ticket anyhow and send some one else. The cause is abundantly worthy of your aid.

Died of Apoplexy.

On Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, this borough was thrown into a state of excitement when it was announced that W. D. Gallup, one of Smethport's most prominent citizens had dropped dead of apoplexy while playing a game of ten pins in the Smethport Athletic Club's alleys, on his 54th birthday.

As soon as Mr. Gallup fell friends rushed to summon medical aid and notify his relatives of his condition. Dr. Ostrander was first at his side and applied restoratives but he was past all aid and he only gasped once after he fell.

Fred D. Gallup, son of the deceased was at the court house at the time and was summoned immediately. He went to his parents' home and notified his mother and sister and they hurried to the alley, but were too late to see their husband and father alive.

Those who were in the alley at the time say that Mr. Gallup came in a short time before the accident apparently in the best of health and spirits, and he always was an exceptionally healthy man, and commenced a game with Horace Redfield. The game was about half through. The deceased got up to roll a frame and was waiting for the pins to be put up, with the ball in his hand, when, without a word, he let the ball fall and sank to the floor and expired, apparently without any suffering. The remains were removed to his late home on Green street shortly after his death.—Smethport Miner.

"What's the Time?"

A booklet with this title, just published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, should not only be in the hands of every traveler, but should have a place on the desk of every banker, merchant or other business men.

The four "Time Standards" which govern out entire time system and which are more or less familiar to most of the traveling public, but by many others little understood, are so fully explained and illustrated by a series of charts, diagrams and tables that any one who chooses can become conversant with the subject in question. There are also some twenty-four tables by which almost at a glance, the time at any place being given, the hour and day can be ascertained in all the principal cities of the world.

A copy of this pamphlet may be had on application to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, enclosing two-cent stamp to pay postage. 30 3t

A Healthy Resort.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., on the Kansas City line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has become one of the leading all-the-year around health and pleasure resorts in the United States. The use of its waters has benefited a great many sufferers.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has just issued a finely illustrated booklet, describing the resort and telling of its advantages, which will be sent free on application to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, with two-cent stamp enclosed for postage. 30-3t

Letter to L. Taggart,
Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sir: We want an agent in your town for the foremost paint in the world: Devoe lead and zinc. We bespeak a few words to say how much more this means than simply the sale of good paint.

Our agent has to administer this agreement with every customer.

"If you have any fault to find with this paint, either now in putting it on, or hereafter in the wear, tell your dealer about it."

"We authorize him to do what is right at our expense."

We become, you see, the partner of every man that uses our paint; and the partnership lasts as long as he chooses to continue it.

Suppose 100 jobs of painting are done with Devoe lead and zinc this year; and some of them don't turn out satisfactory two or three years form now. Our agent has got to "do what is right at our expense."

Of course this means that we know our paint is going to turn out all right.

We have been in business, we and our fathers in business, 145 years; have made a great deal of paint; and have dealt with thousands and thousands of people. Are not in the least afraid to "do what is right" when a job goes wrong.

And, in this age of adulteration, we say "Send it to your state chemist. If he finds it adulterated, we will pay his bill and send you $100."

There is such a thing as honest business yet in the world.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

ALL SORTS.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are prompt, palatable, pleasant, powerful, purifying little pills. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

California is looking well for her age.

If you are troubled with inodorous breath, heart burn, flatulency, headache, acidity, pains after eating, loss of appetite, persistent melancholy, or low spirits. You need a tonic, a few doses of HERBINE will give you the recuperative force to remove these disorders. Price, 50 cents. L. Taggart. sept.

This is the peribelion of the slab artist.

To prevent consumption, quickly cure throat and lung troubles with One Minute Cough Cure. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

We're lucky to be out of the hurricane belt.

Take life as it comes, and make the most of all circumstances, but for a bad cough or cold, take BALLARD'S HOREHOUNDSYRUP, the best known remedy for quick relief and sure cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart.

Pekin seems to be getting farther away.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is not a panacea, but is recommended for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, and it will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. L. Taggart. sept.

There's still lots of Republican music in Ohio.

You can spell it cough, coff, caugh, kaff, kauf, kough, or kaugh, but the only harmless remedy that quickly cures it is One Minute Cough Cure. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

We are also annexing some West Indian weather.

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE is essentially the child's tonic. It improves the digestion and assimilation of food, strengthening the nervous system and restoring them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. Price, 25 cents. L. Taggart.

Nome is hardly turning out enough gold to pay her laundry bills.

The emergency bags sent by a church society to Kansas soldiers in the Philippines contained among the necessities a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the well-known cure for piles, injuries and skin diseases. The ladies took care to obtain the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve knowing that all the counterfeits are worthless. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Summer is also going in for expansion at the expense of fall.

Large sun spots, astronomers say, caused the extreme heat this summer, and doctors declare nearly all the prostrations were induced by disorders of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relieve and permanently cure you. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Nebraska is inquiring as to who hoodooed its census.

Corn-huskers' sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts and sprains, or cuts from any other cause, are quickly healed when BALLARD'S SNOW OINTMENT is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. sept.

There's no doubt about McKinley's acceptance now.

Poisonous toadstools resembling mushrooms have caused frequent deaths this year. Be sure to use only the genuine. Observe the same care when you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are poisonous counterfeits. DeWitt's is the only original Witch Hazel Salve. It is a safe and certain cure for piles and all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

No expansion of the Democratic vote in Arkansas.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength. If you cannot digest all you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It contains all of the digestants combined with the best known tonics and reconstructives. It will even digest all classes of foods in a bottle. No other preparation will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Thousands suffer with torpid liver, producing great depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. HERBINE will stimulate the liver, keep the bowels regular, and restore a healthful buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents. L. Taggart. sept.

Stops the Cough And Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents. 26

That hard winter is going to have a hard time getting started.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

New Carpets.

In all grades of carpetings we are showing new and elegant designs. We ask particular attention to our exclusive patterns in the best qualities of carpets, patterns of which the best manufacturers give us the exclusive sale in Buffalo and which can be seen in no other store.

Oriental Rugs.

We have the largest stock of Oriental rugs and carpets in the city—a stock that ranges from the smallest Anatolian mats to the largest size Persian carpets and long hall rugs. All carefully selected rugs of our own importation and endless variety to select from.

Drapery and Upholstery.

New lace curtains, new portieres and new upholstery fabrics. In this department we have all the new fabrics of the season for interior decorations.

New silks and pillow materials, Sofa pillows made to order.

Window shades and hangings of all kinds at the lowest prices.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,

The American Block.

BUFFALO, N. Y

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS.

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

v33no42-1y